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**Shamir Courts** 

PARIS, THURSDAY, NOVEMBER 3, 1983

# **Moscow Confronts**

gnable, said Sidney H. Grim Fact of Rapidly Rising Prices olyoke, Massachusetts the seance in the Objected the seance in the Objected Historical Society Historical Historic

Reality of Inflation

MOSCOW - After decades of insisting that rising prices were primarily an affliction of capitalism, Soviet officials are now worrying that they may also be a curse of

Despite an elaborate price-setting system that ostensibly guarantees a stable cost of living, the press in recent weeks has been full of stories admitting that the prices of hasies from soap to shoes to refingeratous have leapt upward, in many cases as a result of moves by Mik-hail S. Gorbachev to relax central economic controls.

Boris: L. Gostev, the minister of ifmance, on Tuesday estimated the inflation rate at 9 to 15 percent. But many Soviet economists pri-vately concede that the real rate is probably 6 or 7 percent a year.

The Communist Party newspaper Argumenti i Fakti recently quoted a government economist as saying: "Until most recently, we imagined inflation as an ulcer of capitalism. Inflation ought to be looked at as an element of the Socialist economic mechanism."

The public reaction to rising prices, along with the galloping in-flation in China, Hungary and other socialist countries, has caused second thoughts about how quickly to proceed to the next stages of Soviet economic change, which call for moving the country away from

The current plan is to decontrol the prices factories pay for fuel, parts and raw materials in 1990, followed quickly by a revision of consumer prices.

Many economists contend that Mr. Gorbachev's attempt to transform state factories and farms into efficient, profit-conscious producers cannot succeed until prices re-flect demand instead of the calculations of bureaucrats at the State Committee on Prices.

However, abolishing price controls while production is still in the

The Central Intelligence Agency suspects the Soviets inflated economic troubles. Page 2.

hands of a few, powerful monopo-lies could lead to raging inflation and a powerful popular backlash. "Two years ago, I said that retail prices should be reformed as quick-ly as possible," said an influential

economist, Nikolai P. Shmelyov, speaking Tuesday at a seminar with American specialists in Soviet affairs. "Now I'm afraid of it." Mr. Shmelyov said he now believed that retail prices should be "rationalized" by decree - meat should cost more, shoes should cost less - but that decontrol should be

postponed for at least two or three veers while the country expands its production of consumer goods.
Official caution about decontrolling prices has grown as the Soviet Union has given closer study to other socialist countries, like China, where economic change has

bogged down in inflation. While it is true that the official. subsidized prices of most goods See SOVIET, Page 7



Mr. Shamir greeting supporters from his Likud bloc at an election-night gathering in Tel Aviv as returns favorable to his cause came in.

### Prospect of Likud Government Disheartens Jordan and Egypt

By Alan Cowell

New York Times Service CAIRO - Arab states reacted despondently Wednesday to the prospect of a rightist Likud government emerging from the Israeli general election. The Palestine Liberation Organization called the outcome of the vote "a fatal blow

'We expect more harshness, hatred and terrorism," the PLO news agency, WAFA, said in a commen-

In Amman, a senior official said that the vote would complicate efforts to reach a Middle East peace, and that the outcome had left Jordan disappointed.

However, the PLO said in a statement from its headquarters in Tunisia that it would continue with plans to declare an independent state later this month in the Israelioccupied territories. The planned as a tacit recognition of Israel that is designed to revive the peace pro-

But a PLO spokesman, Ahmed Jordanian officials said Wednes-Abderrahman, said in Tunis that day that the rejection by Likud of

the result of the elections would not both an international peace conferderail the 10-month-long uprising by Palestinians in the West Bank and Gaza Strip. It would continue, he said. "until our people achieve self-determination and indepen-

The elections to the 120-member Knesset produced no firm majority for either the Likud bloc of Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir or the Labor Party of Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. However, it left a coalition of right-leaning religious parties with 18 seats, enough to swing the balance of power toward

The outcome thus represented a defeat for moderate Arab nations, led by Fgvpt, that embarked in October on a diplomatic campaign to undermine Mr. Shamir. "Shamir and the rightist parties

have advocated the use of more force in crushing the uprising bemove is interpreted by some Arabs fore the elections and trends are very clear that they will continue to do so," the Jordanian foreign minister, Taher Masri, said in Amn

ence on the Middle East and the notion of giving up occupied territory in return for peace seemed to leave the moribund Middle East peace effort in stalemate. Egypt, which has cast itself as a

regional moderator and is the only Arab nation formally at peace with Israel, said it would deal with whatever Israeli government was in

"It is natural for Egypt to deal with any new Israeli government," Foreign Minister Esmat Abdel Me-

"We hope," he said, "that the new Israeli government will respond positively to this policy to achieve the interests of all people in the region and find a just solution to the Palestinian problem."

But other Egyptian officials, who asked not to be named, said that the election had dealt a severe blow to the moderate Arab quest for a conciliatory Israeli government led by Mr. Peres

> In a surprise move in October. See ARABS, Page 7

## Religious Bloc In Bid to Form **Likud Coalition**

By Glenn Frankel

JERUSALEM - Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir opened negotiations Wednesday on forming a coalition government with the four small rightist religious parties that hold the balance of power after Tuesday's razor-close parliamentary election.

Mr. Shamir's right-of-center Likud bloc won 39 seats in the 120member Knesset, one more than the left-of-center Labor Party of Foreign Minister Shimon Peres. That narrow lead coupled with the fact that his party has more in common politically and philosophically

small parties in an effort to capture enough support to prevent Mr. Shamir from assembling the 61 seats he needs to rule. Neither side disclosed the substance of what had been discussed.

gives Mr. Shamir the best opportu-

nity to form a new governing coali-

But Mr. Peres, who has not con-

ceded defeat, also held preliminary

discussions with each of the four

The objects of this sudden burst of attention are a varied collection of small parties that stunged Israelis across the political spectrum by taking a combined 18 seats, 6 more than they won in the last election. four years ago. Because the rest of the electorate is almost evenly divided between the right and left, those 18 seats have become pivotal.

The National Religious Party, which will have five seats in the new Knesset, is a Zionist-oriented party with close ties to the Likud, and it could be expected to fit easily into a Shamir-led government. But the other three are relative newcomers whose political agendas and often competing demands fall far outside the main issues of peace and security that were the focus of the election campaign.

While Americans and many secular Israelis will be weighing the effect of the right's probable victory on the future of the occupied territories and the Palestinian uprising there, the religious parties will be pressing Mr. Shamir for commitments to delegitimize non-Orthodox converts to Judaism, ban all businesses and commercial activity during the Jewish sabbath, increase financing to their religious institutions and guarantee that their seminary students will enjoy full exemption for military con-

Mr. Shamir's concessions on these issues could bring him into conflict with the majority of Israelis, who already believe that their personal freedoms are being eroded by what they see as an ultra-Orthodox attempt to turn their country into a modified theocracy.

II como aiso cause comincis witi American Jewry, which generally opposes proposed changes in the conversion law and does not want its donations to pay for institutions that teach nonadherence to Zionist principles and contempt for Reform and Conservative Jews.

Analysts said the small parties had won seats because they had stressed grass-roots organizing and door-to-door canvassing and had relied on their extensive networks of synagogues and religious day schools to rally their constituen-

cies.

But they also employed a handful of rival rabbinical superstars who vied with one another in bestowing blessings on the faithful who voted for their parties and

curses on those who did not. Their victory marks a resurgence of an almost medieval form of ul-tra-Orthodox Judaism that many Jews once believed had been destroyed by Hitler's Holocaust. A

See ISRAEL, Page 7

### **Soviets Consider Merits** Of a Volunteer Army

By David Remnick Washington Post Service

MOSCOW - A public discussion has begun in Moscow over the that there may be changes soon in size of the Soviet military and the the structure of the military. possibility of abandoning the man-

In the latest issue of Moscow News, Lieutenant Colonel Alexander Savikin said that a shift to a smaller, volunteer army would transfer badly needed manpower to the civilian economy and would improve Moscow's image abroad, where other countries see the

Kiosk

Yugoslav Aide

Urges Freedom

WASHINGTON (Reuters)

The president of the Yugo

slav republic of Slovenia said

here Wednesday that Yugosla-

via must become a democracy

with a free enterprise economy

and suggested that the ruling

Communist Party relinquish

power.
"If we are to reconstruct the

economy, we must have com-

pletely free private enter-

Stanovnik, told the National

The Communist Party, said

Mr. Stanovik, a party member.

"must step down from directly

interfering in governmental

Lech Walesa said Solidari-

ty would work with the offi-

cial labor union to save the

Lenin shipyard. Page 2.

Plans in Britain to restrict free-

dom of speech and the right to

remain silent prompt little

FF

Page 4.

General News

public outery...

Press Club.

the Yugoslav, Janez

scription. I think the length of service will be looked over and might be changed."

But at the same meeting, Mr. Gorbachev ruled out the possibility of reducing the size of the army without similar moves by other countries.

Even the Soviet president, Mik-

At a recent rally of the Young

Communist League, Mr. Gorba-

chev said: "We must talk about the

hail S. Gorbachev, has suggested

Soviet law requires that, beginning at age 18, men must serve either two years in the army or three years in the navy. Western estimates put the total number of people in the Soviet military at 4.8

Colonel Savikin said that the structure and size of the military evolved from Stalin's repressions, in which he used the army, the

secret police and Interior Ministry troops to harass millions of people. A sharp cut in military forces, Colonel Savikin argued, would not create a serious threat for the Soviet Union. He advocated a "small, technically equipped, professionally readied and mainly voluntary

regular military organization." He also said the military should try to base soldiers closer to their homes rather than sending them to remote parts of the Soviet Union.

Such changes, Colonel Savikin said, would assure the West that the Soviet Union was serious about its professed switch to a defensive military strategy, known as "reasonable sufficiency."

When the U.S. defense secretary, Frank C. Carlucci, visited the Soviet Union last summer, he said he velcomed the new strategy but saw little evidence of it.

Colonel Savikin did not say how large he thought the Soviet military force should be. But he said the historical precedent for a sharp cut followed the civil war, when Lenin cut the number of troops from 5 million to 562,000 in 1924.

2 Polls Show Bush Holding a Comfortable Lead Mr. Dukakis, virtually unchanged from the ABC News-Post poll gave Mr. Bush a 52 many of the large states. Mr. Dukakis's 54 percent to 41 percent to 41 percent lead. By E.J. Dionne Jr. New York Times Service
WASHINGTON — Two new public

Mr. Peres addressing members of his Labor Party in Tel Aviv.

polls show Vice President George Bush with a solid lead over Governor Michael S. Dukakis, and several Democratic poll takers said there was evidence that whatever surge there was toward the Democratic presidential candidate last weekend had

Mr. Dukakis's campaign, however, said the Massachusetts governor was still gain-ing ground against Mr. Bush in some large

A new nationwide poll of 1,065 regis-

54 percent to 41 percent lead shown by a New York Times-CBS News Poll, conducted Oct. 21 to 24.

The figures included undecided voters who said they were leaning toward one candidate or the other. Without those who were leaning, the poll had a 50 percent to 39 percent lead; the old one a 51 percent to 38 percent lead. Both polls had margins of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage points.

An ABC News-Washington Post Poll of 1,099 likely voters conducted Oct. 26 to 31 and released Tuesday night showed Mr. Bush ahead 55 percent to 42 percent. That tered voters conducted Saturday, Sunday

Bush ahead 55 percent to 42 percent. That
and Monday by CBS News gave Mr. Bush

poll had a margin of sampling error of plus a margin of 53 percent to 41 percent over or minus 4 percentage points. The previous The new CBS survey contained some

evidence that Mr. Dukakis had done better in recent days. Voters who said they had made up their minds in the last few days split evenly between Mr. Dukakis and Mr. In the meantime, several Democratic consultants with access to state-by-state

polling data said the figures they had seen recently suggested that the surge toward Mr. Dukakis in some states had abated. Officials of the Bush campaign said that their figures suggested that the contest was

that their polling showed him doing well in

the nominee was well ahead in New York, about even with Mr. Bush in California and Pennsylvania, and narrowly behind in Michigan and Illinois.

■ Bush Leads California Poll

An ABC News poll in California showed Mr. Bush the leader by 7 percentage points in the nation's largest state. The Associated

Another survey by the network indicated a close race in Illinois, another key state. The poll showed Mr. Bush leading 48 to 47, statistically meaningless in light of the Aides of Mr. Dukakis, however, said poll's 5-point margin of potential sampling

# Dollar Slides Despite Fed Support

trying to maintain.

pound rose sharply to \$1.7815 from

dollar declines further," said Masa-hiko Tanaka, chief dealer at Bank of Tokyo's New York branch.

at Mitsui Bank.

April, served only to slow the dol-\$1.7705 at Tuesday's close. lar's decline, dealers said. "It is a matter of time before the

Tanaka of Bank of Tokyo.

But its action, with that of the Bank

### on Tuesday, while the British week for the first time since early

NEW YORK - The Bank of Japan and the Federal Reserve bought dollars to support the U.S. currency Wednesday, but it dropped below the value against the yen that the central banks are

In spite of the efforts to hold it above 125 yea, the dollar fell to 124.325 yen at the close from 125,025 at Tuesday's close in New York. At one point Wednesday, the dollar traded as low as 123.95 yen. The dollar also fell to 1.7738

Deutsche marks from 1.7820 DM

"The market is aiming at the 120 yen mark against the dollar," said

Koji Kidokoro, a treasury manager The Fed stepped into the market for the third day in a row this week.

of Japan, which intervened last

Market participants like Japanese exporters and investors who want to sell the dollar have not yet been able to sell enough, said Mr.

The dollar has declined steadily since its summer rally started to fade. But the decline accelerated in early October, particularly after the United States reported a sharp rise in the August trade deficit to \$12.2

See DOLLAR, Page 15

# In Japan, Sad Times Mean Hard Times

By Fred Hiatt Washington Post Service

TOKYO - These are somber days in Tokyo, and that is bad news for Japan's stand-

Their director-general, Ichiya Aozora — a stage name meaning "One-Night Blue-Sky" -said the lingering illness of Emperor Hirohito was bringing poverty to his colleagues. He lives in dread of the ringing telephone, he said, knowing that each call will bring another cancellation.

"The situation is getting worse and worse," Mr. Aczora lamented. "The core of our business is laughter, and laughter is so hated right

The nation's comedians are not alone in suffering financially as Japan's 87-year-old emperor lies critically ill. From purveyors of sea bream, the fish of good fortune, to modern-day geisha, or "companions," who earn their living by looking pretty at parties, sec- come something of a specialist on the finantors of the economy devoted to good times cial implications of Hirohito's demise.

have been feeling hard times since Sept. 19, when Hirohito became bedridden. Six weeks after the initial shock of his illness, the country has emerged from its mood of extreme self-restraint. Some festivals are taking place as planned, sometimes

changing their name from "Fair" to "Exhibit" or replacing red tents with gray. Japanese no longer line up to sign official get-well registers by the thousands, and the economy continues to boom despite the still-

But experts expect the emperor's illness and, when it comes, his death, to slow business sufficiently to shave at least a few tenths of a percentage point off the expected growth of 4 or 5 percent in Japan's gross national

product this year. "It's going to continue to depress things," said Richard Jerram, an economist at Kleinwort Benson International Inc., who has be-

The effect may be particularly rough out-side Tokyo, in small towns and cities that have felt the need to cancel festivals. The annual Parade of One Thousand Samurai in Nikko, a popular tourist attraction an hour from Tokyo, was not held as scheduled Oct. 17, to the dismay of some local residents.

"Personally, I don't think we had to cancel the parade," Toshitsugi Kawada, director of the Nikko Tourism Association, was quoted in a Japanese newspaper as having said. "I don't think the emperor would have wanted such a thing. The parade is not a wild merrymaking event but a solemn ceremony. Now we have only brought gloom to the area."

But a spokesman for the festival organizer

said the event had had to be canceled because at the center of the shrine where the festival would have taken place grows a maple tree of which the emperor is particularly fond. "We cannot hold a festival in such a place,"

See JAPAN, Page 7



and John Tigue, lawyers for the wife of the former Philippine president, discussed the case outside a New York court building,

### Thatcher's Visit To Poland Sets Off **Political Bickering**

By Jackson Diehl

Washington Past Service
WARSAW - Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher of Britain arrived here Wednesday for a historic official visit that could thrust her into the center of a growing conflict between the Communist leadership of General Wojciech Januzelski and the banned Solidarity trade union.

In Gdansk, the chairman of Solidarity. Lech Walesa, led thousands of workers Wednesday in a rally against the closing of the Lenin shipyard. He said later that the banned union had joined with the Communist-backed official trade unionists and the management of the enterprise to unite against the action

"We will fight together for the cradle of Solidarity," he said, call-ing the shutdown, which was announced abrutply on Monday, "a political mistake

Mr. Walesa added that the round-table negotiation, promised to Solidarity by the government in exchange for the ending of a wave of strikes in August, had "lost its

Solidarity and the workplace of Lech Walesa."

In an apparent attempt to deflect Mr. Walesa's arguments, the government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, declared the authorities' willingness "to hold the round-table meeting as soon as possible."

Even before the government's announcement Monday that the shipyard would be closed Dec. 1, the talks were stalled nominally by its insistence on purging two meni-

#### Sinhalese Rebels Attack Sri Lankan Army Camp The Associated Press

COLOMBO -- Sinhalese guerrillas attacked an army camp in northwestern Sri Lanka this week and captured more than 200 rifles, after a battle in which six soldiers, four guerillas and two civilians were killed, officials said.

They said that the attack Toesday on the Pannala camp, about 50 kilometers (30 miles) northeast of Colombo, was carried out by 50 members of the Janatha Vimukthi Peramuna, or People's Liberation Front. The group is opposed to attempts by the Sinhalese-dominated government to reach a peace Mrs. Thatcher's visit and that Britsecond with guerrillas of the Tamil

bers of Solidarity's delegation, and more substantively by General Jaruzelski's refusal to agree to Solidar-

ity's legalization in the near future. On her arrival, Mrs. Thatcher, the first British prime minister to pay an official visit to Poland, immediately traveled to a hotel in the center of Warsaw for a meeting with Prime Minister Micczyslaw

She later met with the primate of the Roman Catholic Church in Poland. Cardinal Jozef Glemp, and with members of the country's

Though meant to upgrade relations between Warsaw and London and add to an improving overall climate in East-West relations, the prime minister's visit became a batileground of domestic politics even before her arrival here.

General Jaruzelski and Mr. Rakowski, who have described themselves as admirers of Mrs. Thatcher, say they hope to win a badly-needed Western endorsement for tough economic and political poli-

"and at the same time they dissolve the shipyard — the birthplace of Solidarity and the same time they dissolve day to show support for the mice." day to show support for the union's drive for relegalization.

Mr. Rakowski has cast the decision to close the Lenin shipyard as a Thatcher-like bold stroke against an inefficient, unprofitable state

But Solidarity hopes to persuade Mrs. Thatcher that the economic rationale thinly disguises a blatant precipitate the breakdown of the promised roundtable.

A Solidarity statement issued as Mrs. Thatcher arrived said the union would not take part in the roundtable unless the decision to ose the yard was revoked.

It said the move had "a character of revenge against Solidarity" and had "completely changed the political atmosphere.

British officials said Mrs. Thatcher did not intend to interfere in Polish politics and would try to avoid taking sides in the dispute between government and opposi-

The officials said she would not comment on the closing of the shipyard or postponement of the politi cal negotiations until she had spo-ken with both sides.

British officials have said that no loans or other economic aid.

## Facing Vote, Morocco Puts Down Roots in Disputed Sahara

Paul Delanev

New York Times Service AIUN, Western Sahara — Journane Taib, the manager of a local ice-making plant, beamed as his workers pulled one slab of ice after another from a machine. "Ice made right here in the desert," he

Outside, under a scorching sun, he pointed to a building that, when completed, will produce fish meal and canned fish, the backbone of a developing fish industry. The construction here and else-where along the shore is the beginning of the region's first industrial park.

Progress is evident in this town, the

capital of Western Sahara, although it is still essentially a military garrison. Morocco has invested \$1 billion since 1976, and it plans to spend \$400 million more on ports and industry in the next seven years, a display of just how seriously Morocco takes its portion of the partitioned Western Sahara.

The Moroccans have created towns like this one along the dunes where the desert touches the sea. The spending represents an effort to legitimize their assertion of sovereignty over this phosphate-

producing territory slightly larger than West Germany, a claim disputed by the Poisario Front, a rebel group that has fought for nearly 20 years for an indepen-

Vioroccan maps do not show Western Sasara, only an elongated Morocco. The old borders from the days of the Spanish Sahara, which Moroccans refer to as "artificial boundaries," are marked by a

There are new hospitals, schools, factories, houses and roads. Ainn is a bustling town of 120,000, said Saleh Zennrag, the Moroccan governor of Aim Province. There are 170,000 people in the region. Although statistics on Western Sahara are subject to question, there is no disputing that urban life has sprung up in the heart of the desert.

The Moroccan investment apparently is paying off. Most of the people seem to support the territorial claim of King Hassan II, the Moroccan ruler, and consider themselves Morrocan.

The test will come soon, in a United Nations-supervised referendum that will ask Western Saharans, or Saharwis,

which they prefer: integration with Mo-rocco or an independent country. We are Moroccan," said Sniba Brahim, a jewelry shop owner who descended from the nomadic tribes that roamed

the desert with their sheep, goats and camels. "There is no doubt about that We will carry the vote." Both Morocco and the Polisario guerrillas bave said they will abide by the outcome of the referendum.

About two-thirds of this former Spanish territory is controlled by Morocco, the rest by the Polisario. A wall of sand and stone, studded with electronic sensors installed by Morocco, separates the

Both sides are confident of winning the vote, perhaps explaining why each insists that it will abide by the result. But each side also says the other will find an excuse to undermine the referendu

"I'm more than optimistic," Mr. Zemrag said. "I'm certain the war will end, and in our favor. The majority of the Saharwis reside here and have prospered

under King Hassan's leadership."

The leaders of Tarfaya, a town of 9,000 about 100 kilometers (60 miles) north of

Ainm, say they are Moroccan and plan to vote to remain a province. Sebar Mohammed, the chief of the town council, said, We and our fathers fought the French. Spanish and other oppressors, but we never regarded the Moroccans as the op-

Many here contend that the people in Polisario territory were forced to join the rebels in a conspiracy by the departing Spaniards and the Algerians, who have supported the guerrillas over the years. A few here are bitter about the longtime division and the war.

There are great contrasts between the two sectors of Western Sahara. The Polisario-controlled region is much worse off than the Moroccan part. Thousands of Saharwis live in tent cities in the desert, scratching out a meager living.

On the other side of the wall, Morocco controls the land and the cities. Backed by an army of 100,000 equipped with advanced American and French weapons, settlers and administrators have built viable communities.

They measure progress by contrasting what is here now with what was here when Spain gave up its claim in 1975.

paved road as superior to the one it replaced, which was built by the Spanish and still runs alongside the new highway.
They show off new school buildings, then take visitors to a boarded-up tin structure left by the Spanish. They boast about the

"Before independence, there was 3 small hospital, actually a clinic, with only two departments," said Moulay Hassan, administrator of the Bel Mehdi Hospital. In his new hospital, clean and wellequipped, some units have advanced

computer technology. The contrast with the nomadic past is striking. Beyond the factories, a camel caravan will appear on the horizon. In the middle of the descrt, a tent will spring up with a Peageot or Renault parked out-

Yadih Bouchaah, an aide to the gover-nor, said, "The nomadic spirit still exists, not for a living but as a matter of choice,

of culture." There is a feeling of a need to get out of the city, to get away from things, go to the desert for space, to breathe fresh air and drink camel milk."



TRADITION AND CHANGE — Women in traditional dress walking past posters announcing the Algerian referendum scheduled for Thursday. The posters, in French and in Arabic, say For the Sovereignty of the People' and For Democracy.' Voters are being asked to ratify measures making both the prime minister and his cabinet answerable to the elected National Assembly.

### Vietnam Is Accused Of Genocide

UNITED NATIONS, New York — Son Sann, a leading mem-ber of a three-party coalition opposing Vietnamese occupation of Cambodia, accused Vietnam on Wednesday of committing genocide in his country.

His comments complicated al-ready cloudy prospects for talks this weekend in Paris between Prince Norodom Sihanouk, the Cambodian leader-in-exile allied with Son Sann, and Hum Sen, the prime minister of the Vietnamesebacked government in Cambodia. Son Sann, who holds the position of prime minister in the coalition, said: "When we talk of universally condemned policies and practices, we mean above all the Phnom Penh regime, which is an instrument of the Vietnamese forces which invaded and occupied

After addressing the United Nations General Assembly, he said: "Do you know what the Vietnam ese are doing to the Cambodian people now? They are starting again what they did between 1984

During that period, he said, they rounded up a million people to clear forests and mine fields. Many were killed or maimed, he said, and 75 percent of the rest caught malaria, which was then rampant.

fire for its estimates of past Soviet

Some critics of the agency have

complained that the CIA has exag-gerated the strengths of the Soviet

economy and underestimated the

burdens that military expenditures

place on Soviet economic perfor-

mance. As a result, these critics say,

the Soviet Union is in a weaker

negotiating position in arms talks than the United States says.

For example, Henry S. Rowen, a

senior fellow at the Hoover Institute and a former senior intelli-

gence official, said in an interview

that he believed that Mr. Aganbe-

more accurate than those produced

"Aganbegyan is closer to it than we are, and they just brush it

aside," Mr. Rowen said, referring to CIA analysts. "It is not just the CIA. What the CIA has to say is

opinion of specialists in the United

But other specialists say the CIA estimates are credible.

evidence and convincing argu-

Joint Economic Committee and a specialist on Soviet economic matters. "They simply have not produced that kind of case."

Washington consulting concern

Mr. Vanous said it was possible

The burden of proof is on the

CIA Suspects the Soviets

Mr. Aganbegyan, for example, gence official, said in an intervie has said that real economic growth that he believed that Mr. Aganbe from 1981 to 1985 was close to gyan's gloomy appraisals were

a "pronounced political color- not that different from the general

Gorbachev's predecessors" and meats that they are right and the constituted an effort by the special-ists to set the Soviet economic re-Kaufman, general counsel to the

omic

power greatly exaggerated the So-viet Union's economic perfor-that past Soviet economic perfor-

mance. The CIA said recent eco-mance was somewhat worse than nomic estimates by the state estimated by the CIA. "But I don't statistical agency were "distorted." think it could be that much worse,"

by the CIA.

WASHINGTON - A study by economic growth

New York Times Service

the Central Intelligence Agency as-serts that a senior economic adviser

to President Mikhail S. Gorbachev

might have exaggerated the Soviet Union's economic problems before

Since Mr. Gorbachev became

the Soviet leader in 1985, the advis-

er, Abel Aganbegyan, and other

Soviet economists have issued highly negative appraisals of the

Soviet economic performance for

But the CIA says in a recent

report that such assimates of past Soviet economic growth seem "un-realistically low." The agency said the criticisms by Mr. Aganbegyan and others in the Soviet Union had

ation," suggesting that they were

intended partly to make Mr. Gor-

bachev look good in comparison to

is predecessors.

The CIA said those negative ap-

praisals by the Soviet specialists served "to blacken the record of

bleak assessments by Mr. Aganbegvan and others had prompted the

agency to review some of its own

revising them.

The CIA also said it believed

that official Soviet statistics issued before Mr. Gorbachev came to

The CIA report comes at a time he said.

stimates, with an eye to possibly

the years leading up to his rule.

Mr. Gorbachev's rule.

### WORLD BRIEFS

Soviets Support Early U.S. Summit

MOSCOW (Reuters) — A Foreign Ministry spokesman said Wednesday that Moscow would like an early summit meeting between President Mikhail S. Gorbachev and the winner of the U.S. presidential election. "We are for the continuation of dialogue," the spokesman, Gennadi I. Gerasimov, said at a news conference. "We are against artificial panses. You can interpret this as a desire not to postpone until too far away a meeting with the new president."

Mr. Gerasimov's remarks were in response to questions about a

Mr. Gerasimov's remarks were in response to questions about a statement by Vice President George Bush that he would like to have an early meeting with Mr. Gorbachev if he won. The spokesman added that the same spirit had been shown in the statements of the Democratic candidate, Michael S. Dukakis.

### More Jews Departing Soviet Union

GENEVA (AP) — Jewish emigration from the Soviet Union reached an eight-and-a-half-year high in October, with 2,473 Jews allowed to leave, the Intergovernmental Committee for Migration said.

The committee, an organization involved in the resettlement of emigrants, said the figure was the highest since March 1980. A spokeswoman for the committee said 78 of the October emigres went to Israel after passing through the transit center at Vienna. She said the Soviets had allowed 14,288 Jews to leave the country so far this year, and 1,232 of them had gone to Israel

The largest official annual exodus — 51,330 — was recorded in 1979 before the Soviet intervention in Afghanistan chilled East-West relations.

### Iran Rejects Iraq's Offer on POWs

GENEVA (Renters) — Iran rejected on Wednesday an Iraqi request to an immediate exchange of their prisoners of war independently

of current peace talks. Foreign Minister Ali Akbar Velayati said after three and a half hours of talks with his Iraqi counterpart. Tariq Aziz, that Iran insisted that Iraq first withdraw its troops occupying Iranian territory. He said that Iran was prepared to carry out the exchange "immediately after the ending of

was preparen to carry out the exchange "immediately after the ending of the withdrawal of the forces to internationally recognized boundaries." Mr. Aziz said earlier Wednesday that Iraq was ready to begin immediately repatriating 30,000 Iramian prisoners of war independently of the United Nations sponsored peace process if Iran agreed to do the same. "We must separate the humanitarian issue from the process of negotiations," Mr. Aziz said.

# Inflated Economy Woes Smokeless Cigarette Opposed in U.S.

day that it would try to cut off test sales of RJR Nabisco's smokeless cigarette, Premier, until the product could be proved safe. The food and tobacco company began sales Oct. 1 in St. Louis, Missouri, and Phoenix,

The association, the nation's leading professional organization for physicians, will be joining local medical societies in Arizona and Missouri in filling legal petitions asking the state authorities to ban the sales. The medical groups contend that smokeless cigarettes are a new system for delivering the drug nicotine and that state laws require that new drugs be proved safe before they are sold.

The American public has the right to expect that the products they consume have been judged sale for human consumption before being placed on the shelves for sale," said Dr. James Sammons, executive vice president of the national association. "On this issue, we are simply unwilling to accept on faith the new product of an industry that still denies that smoking is unhealthy.'

### Lebanon Army Chief to Be Dismissed

BEIRUT (Reuters) — The Lebanese defense minister, who is a Moslem, said Wednesday he would dismiss the country's Christian army commander, who also heads a rival government. Political sources said

this would formally split the army, which is already divided along religious lines, and increase the possibility of a military showdown.

"The government entrusted me with the task of asking a senior officer to command the troops," said the defense minister, Adel Osseiran, after a meeting of the Moslem-led cabinet, which is headed by Salim Hoss. A statement released after the meeting said that the army commander, Major General Michel Aoun, had been "involved in politics ignoring the army's needs." Mr. Osseran said a new commander would be appointed within a week.

Lebanon has had no president since late September, when parliament twice failed to achieve a quorum to elect one. Two governments are vying for power. One is the cabinet led by Mr. Hoss and backed by Syria. The other is the interim military government formed by the outgoing presi-dent, Amin Gemayel. It is Christian and is led by the Major General

#### "I basically think that the CIA **UNESCO Seeks Inquiry on Romania** has done as good a job as possible," said Jan Vanous of PlanEcon, a

PARIS (Reuters) - UNESCO has asked Romania for permission to investigate charges that historic villages are being destroyed to modernize Romanian agriculture, Director-General Federico Mayor Zaragoza said

Romania has announced plans to raze about 8,000 villages and rehouse inhabitants in newly constructed agro-industrial complexes. The plan has provoked protests from neighboring Hungary, which says ethnic Hungarians in Romania will be affected, and from human rights groups world-

Last week, eight West European nations urged UNESCO to take action to protect Romania's villages under the United Nations Educational, Scientific and Cultural Organization's duty to preserve the world's cultural heritage. But the agency is barred for interfering in its members internal affairs and can only send a fact-finding team to Romania if it is invited to do so by the Romanian government

### New Yorker Kills Mugger

NEW YORK --- A man shot two for the possession of the gun." nuggers, killing one of them, as they attacked a woman Wednesday on a Brooklyn street, the police said. The man was arrested later for having an unlicensed weapon.

Inspector Edward Cappello said that Anthony Dixon, 31, a chef, saw the attack on the woman from his Brooklyn apartment at about 1

He ran into the street with a .38caliber revolver and fired three shots, hitting each of the men once in the back, the inspector said. The victim of the mugging was identified as Gertrude George, 43, a neighbor of Mr. Dixon's.
Inspector Cappello said that Mr.

were not criminal

in any way in my mind - except But he refused to call the Brooklyn man a hero.

"I don't want to characterize him in any way," he said. "But I will say that he's a man who has no criminal record and works. He has a steady job. "

One of the men shot by Mr. Dixon was arrested for robbery, assault and criminal possession of stolen property. The other was found dead a block away, clutching the woman's jewelry, Inspector Cap-

'If Mr. Dixon is convicted of felony criminal possession of a weapon, he could face up to seven years

### TRAVEL UPDATE

The U.S. Transportation Department announced Wednesday that a \$283 million contract had been awarded to Raytheon Co. to supply 47 airport radar systems to detect potentially dangerous wind shear. (UPI)

The French travel company Club Méditerranée and the Japanese concern Mitsui OSK have signed an agreement to develop cruise vacations in Japan, East Asia and the Pacific, the club announced Wednesday

Kenya Airways has resumed domestic flights to the Indian Ocean coastal resort of Malindi after having suspended them three weeks ago due to a breakdown of the airport's fire-fighting equipment, the Daily Nation reported in Nairobi.

The first snowstorms of winter in Sweden caused chaos on roads and railroads and plunged thousands of businesses and homes into darkness Wednesday. Faulty power lines caused power cuts all over central Sweden, the police said.



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Partugal <sup>a</sup>	Ésc.	(01) 80 71 23*	26,000	26,780	14,300	7,900
	Plos.	(91) 401 29 00*	31,000	21,780	17,000	9,400
Spoin**	S.Kr.	(08) 21 01 90*	2,000	1,276	1,100	600
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BRIEFS

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# Sahara Pulse of the County in to the new 2.000-kilome which was built by the the swings for a boarded-up in the swings for in Oregon Plains Grumble wings for independent the swings for i

displeased with the alternatives

that they faced in the voting booth.

Mr. Bush, mainly because of his

Washington experience. So will Ann Graf, a member of the city

council, even though she and her

husband decided that they ought to

run a friend of theirs. Bill Wort-

man, for president, and they made

a sign that said, "Send a message to

Washington: We don't want Bush

Hearing about that, Henry Hart-

ley, the city administrator, re-marked, Maybe this was the year

that John Anderson could have

won," referring to the independent

Autumn Stace, the county Dem-

ocratic chairman, said she did not expect Mr. Dukakis to win in

Crook County. She conceded that

she had seen nothing yet to suggest

that a last-minute turnaround was

possible although Ham Jackson a

local real estate man, said he

thought the governor of Massachu-

setts was "moving things a little bit in his direction" now that he had

started to reply more vigorously to what Mr. Jackson called "Bush's

outright lies" on such issues as own

Dukakis even though the two are

not sure what he would do about

Prineville Railroad, the only mu-

nicipally owned railway in the United States, is also worried about

the corrupting effect of public life.

sold out all his values."

imagination.\*

percent of the vote in 1980.

dential candidate who won 7

or the Duke."

Mr. Doty said he would vote for

By R.W. Apple Jr.

New York Times Service
PRINEVILLE, Oregon — "It seems like out of 240 million Americans," said David Doty, a high school principal, "with the primaries and all the rest we go through, the speeches we listen to, the miles they travel, there's got to be better people out there than these two."
With less than a week left until

Election Day, dissatisfaction with the choice between Vice President George Bush and Governor Michael S. Dukakis remains the main thing on most voters' minds. It came out again in a talk Mon-

day with a group of prominent citizens in Prineville, a city of 5,445 people clustered around a silverdomed Victorian courthouse, sheltering in an arid basin and ringed by buttes covered with huge pon-

- This has been a big year for Prin-eville, seat of the only one of the 3,106 counties in the United States that has voted for the winner in every presidential election in which it has taken part — Crook County, about 150 miles (240 kilometers) southeast of Portland and smack in the center of the state.

Palo Alto County, Iowa, shared Crook County's distinction until 1984, when it went for its Minnesota neighbor, Walter F. Mondale, and be lost.

According to an anonymous writer for a guidebook produced as an employment scheme by the Works Progress Administration a kalf century ago, this part of Oregon is "a land of drought and distances," a "never-never land of broken rimrock and bare-bones

Its economy is fragile and vulnerable to mistakes in Washington. which may be one reason why people here pay such close attention to political trends.

Unless something awfully dra-matic happens, it looks as if Mr. Bush is going to carry Crook Coun-

NBC, one of the dozen or so American and foreign television networks to visit Prineville this year, went so far as to commission a poll, talking to 1,086 of the county's 13,500 people from Oct. 17 to

The poll showed the vice president well ahead, 52 percent to 39 percent, with 9 percent undecided. The poll had a margin of sampling error of plus or minus 3 percentage

The survey also showed that 71 percent of the respondents were

Wintry Storm In U.S. Batters The Northeast

United Press Interna NEW YORK - Heavy rains and wind battered the Northeastern United States on Wednesday after up to 10 inches of snow fell overnight in parts of Vermont, weather officials said.

Mount Washington, New Hampshire, was covered with two inches of snow (about five centimeters) early Wednesday and central Pennsylvania was also expected to get two inches, the National Weather Service said.

state, New Jersey, and Dela-

(57 to 89 kph) in New England, damaging trees and power lines, and a pounding surf was expected to cause erosion along the beaches of Massachusetts and Rhode Island, the Weather Service said.

The former attorney general, Ed-

lawyers," said Don Walker of the Rain accompanied by high winds swept across much of the northern Atlantic Coast. A gale warning was posted for Lake Ontario and for the coasts of Massachusetts. Rhode Island, New York

Winds reached 30 to 55 mph

For Reagan Aides, Megabucks on Lecture Circuit "News and history are made by and Middle East problems, who tional security chiefs, Zbigniew people, and those events are best can utililate audiences with inside Brzezinski and Robert C, McFar-By Barbara Gamarekian

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON - The Reagan administration is coming to an end and you're leaving your high-pro-file job in Washington? No problem. You can make big money on the lecture circuit.

win Meese 3d, the former education secretary, William J. Bennett, the former White House chief of Management and Budget, James C. Miller 3d, are earning \$15,000 to \$25,000 a speech before corporate ents began to want speakers on groups and trade associations. People like Bennett and How-

Harry Walker Agency in New York city, which represents both men. Baker has two speeches scheduled this week in California; he speaks

federal job in mid-October. So who

called whom? "Well, it was one of those hewas-calling-me-as-I-was-calling-him deals," Mr. Walker said. The majority of his speakers are

Walker said. "We like to sign peo-

ple who are newsmakers." All this is relatively recent: The Washington personality has only been considered a hot prospect for the lecture circuit since the mid-

Mr. Walker said the oil embargo and energy crisis had brought home staff, Howard H. Baker Jr. and the to the American people the fact former director of the Office of that their economic well-being was linked to the rest of the world. "It was about then that our cli-

The Walker agency, which is said to gross \$15 million to \$17 million ard Baker almost can't afford to be annually, was founded in 1947 by Mr. Walker's father, Harry Walker It was at a time when garden clubs and Rotary clubs were interested in importing "semi-famous explorers to speak about deepest, darkest AIrica." Mr. Walker said, "and col-The Walker agency has just nea," Mr. Walker said, "and col-signed up Mr. Miller, who left his lege campuses wanted motivational speakers and quarterbacks who

substantive subjects," he said.

would talk about teamwork," These days, it is the corporations and trade associations who are paying fat fees, and it is the Washington political and media figure who Washington figures, including is most eagerly sought — the men many former Cabinet officers from and women who can speak about the Ford, Carter and Reagan ad- trade and economic issues, who can analyze Soviet-American relations

understood through them," Mr. stories of congressional machina- lane.

tions and political gossip. "Washington is not a geographical entity, it is a state of mind," said T. Regan was paid \$100,000 for a Joe Cosby of Cosby International

a Washington lecture bureau. Washington lecture bureau. "The more money they spend, Among the leading earners is the better the Japanese feel," Mr.

'The more money they spend, the better the Japanese feel. And Rosalvnn Carter is out there left and right, speaking, and former Supreme Court Chief Justice Warren L. Burger gets \$25,000 plus a private jet."

of the Federal Reserve Board, who commands as much as \$30,000 a and former Supreme Court Chief speech. Art Buchwald, the Washington writer and humorist, makes \$25,000 plus a private jet." \$400,000 on the lecture circuit annually, while the columnists lecture agencies based in Washing-George Will and William Safire are ton, only eight years after Bernie

Joe Cosby, a lecture agent.

reportedly paid \$15,000 a speech. Stansfield Turner and Richard Helms, former directors of Central Intelligence, are also out on the Speakers Bureau now grosses \$22 lecture circuit, as is Oliver L. million a year, Mr. Swain said, "but North, Judge Robert Bork, the for- we almost went under, losing mer United Nations delegate Jeane \$58,000 the first six months with-J. Kirkpatrick and the former na-

Within a month of leaving as White House chief of staff, Donald week of lectures in Japan.

Paul A. Volcker, former chairman Cosby said. "And Rosalynn Carter

Justice Warren L. Burger gets

Swain and his partner, Harry Rhodes, borrowed \$60,000 to set

up the first. Their Washington

out taking a penny in salary."

There are more than a dozen

a fascination on the part of the public to know things that Washington insiders know. According to Mr. Cosby, no matter which party is in power, Republicans can command larger fees than Democrats. The corporate and business groups that pay top rates are apt to be of a conservative bent, he said, and want Re-

Transportation Secretary Elizabeth

Hanford Dole. Representative Jack

F. Kemp, former Senator Paul Lax-alt, Mr. Bork, Mr. Buchwald and

Mr. Swain attributes the interest

in Washington speakers to televi-

sion. "The lecture circuit basically

is based on star quality," he said.

"It is television that has made a lot

of politicians celebrities. Washing-

ton is an insider's town, and there is

Mr. Will.

publican speakers. "You show me a Democratic administration and a Republican administration leaving the White House simultaneously and, person for person, position for position, the Republicans will make 30 to 40 percent more on the lecture cir-

cuit," Mr. Cosby said. With another change at the White House in the offing, lecture agencies are hanging loose. "We have two different sets of brochures ready to go," Mr. Cosby said. "One set will have to be trashed."

### THE HUSTINGS

**Dukakis Views Chances:** Mr. Jackson will vote for Mr. Bush Plays Down Ads

what they regard as the key prob-lem, the decline of the middle class MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Michael S. Duka-kis told supporters on Wednesday that millions while, in Ms. Stace's words, "the of voters were still "thinking and listening." rich get richer and the poor get keeping the U.S. presidential race open six days "I'm for Dukakis because I think before the Nov. 8 vote. George Bush, who holds a solid lead in national polls, said that voters eight years is long enough for one party to be in there," he said. should "look beyond the charges" in the often Betty Hagen, who works for the acrimonious campaign.

Mr. Dukakis spoke at a rally at a Minneapohis hotel. Mr. Bush addressed students at a high school in Prairie View, Illinois, near Chicago. "In just a few days from now many of you in

She said that even in Oregon, this room will help select the next president." which has a reputation for clean Mr. Bush said. Referring to political advertisepolitics, "you start out with a nice, ments, the vice president added, "You're not moral upstanding young man, put him in politics and by the time he going to make your decision on some television or some sound bite, and what I want you to do eets anywhere near the top he's is look beyond the charges, get past the shout-ing and choose as president the person who "I'm for Dukakis because I don't represents your values, your dreams, your hopes for the United States, and I am that trust the people behind Bush," she

added. "They're the same bunch that was behind Reagan, and a lot of their friends are in jail, or should Mr. Dukakis flew to Minneapolis on Tuesday night to visit his wife, Kitty, who is hospi-Mr. Hartley, the city administratalized here with a viral infection. He spent 40 tor, had another negative reason for supporting Mr. Dukakis: Mr. minutes with her after the rally, and they waved from her 6th-floor window. When he came down, he said, "She's a good deal better." Bush's running mate, Senator Dan

The Massachusetts governor urged the crowd Quayle of Indiana, whom Mr. at the rally to "keep pouring it on and pouring it on." He added, "This is one election where Hartley said be "couldn't picture as president even in my wildest millions of people are going to be looking and

thinking and listening, and they're not going to be making up their mind until very close to the noment when they go into that polling booth."

For Ouayle, Time Off

EVANSVILLE, Indiana (LAT) - With less than a week to go, the vice presidential cam-paign of Dan Quayle has shifted into a new gear: slow. There will be no more all-day bus trips, aides have said. On the weekend before the election, Mr. Quayle will spend both evenings with his family.

Meanwhile, his daily schedule has been out to three events a day, leaving the senator plenty of time to sleep, dine out and even play some

**Dukakis Redoes Reply** 

YOUNGSTOWN, Ohio (NYT) - Even his own staff cringed at Mr. Dukakis's desultory response to the first question of the second sidential debate, when Bernard Shaw of the Cable News Network asked him if he would favor an irrevocable death penalty for someone ho raped and murdered his wife.

Mr. Dukakis met Mr. Shaw again Tuesday, when the anchor interviewed him here. When Mr. Shaw began by asking a question about the candidate's liberalism, Mr. Dukakis immedi-ately shifted the subject. "Lots of people have asked me about that question you asked me at the debate," he said, "And let me say I thought it was a fair question, a reasonable one. I think it took me aback a little bit.

He added, "Kitty is probably the most - is

the most — precious thing, she and my family, that I have in this world. And, obviously, if what happened to her was the kind of thing you described. I would have the same feelings as any loving husband and father."
"Would you kill him?" Mr. Shaw asked. Mr.

Dukakis replied: "I think I would have that kind of emotion. On the other hand, this is not a country where we glorify vengeance. We're a country that believes in the law and I believe very strongly in the law."

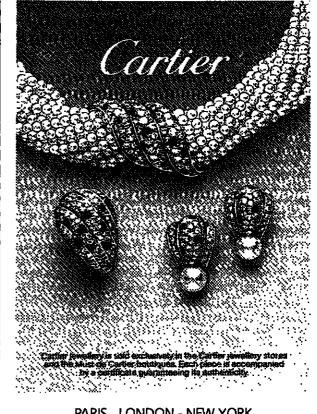
### Far-Out' Liberals Hit

MILWAUKEE (AP) - President Ronald Reagan, campaigning Wednesday for Mr. Bush and the Republican ticket in the Midwest, urged voters to reject "far-out liberalism." Speaking at a \$150-per-person fund-raising brunch for Susan Engeleiter, a Senate candidate in Wisconsin, Mr. Reagan noted her sup-

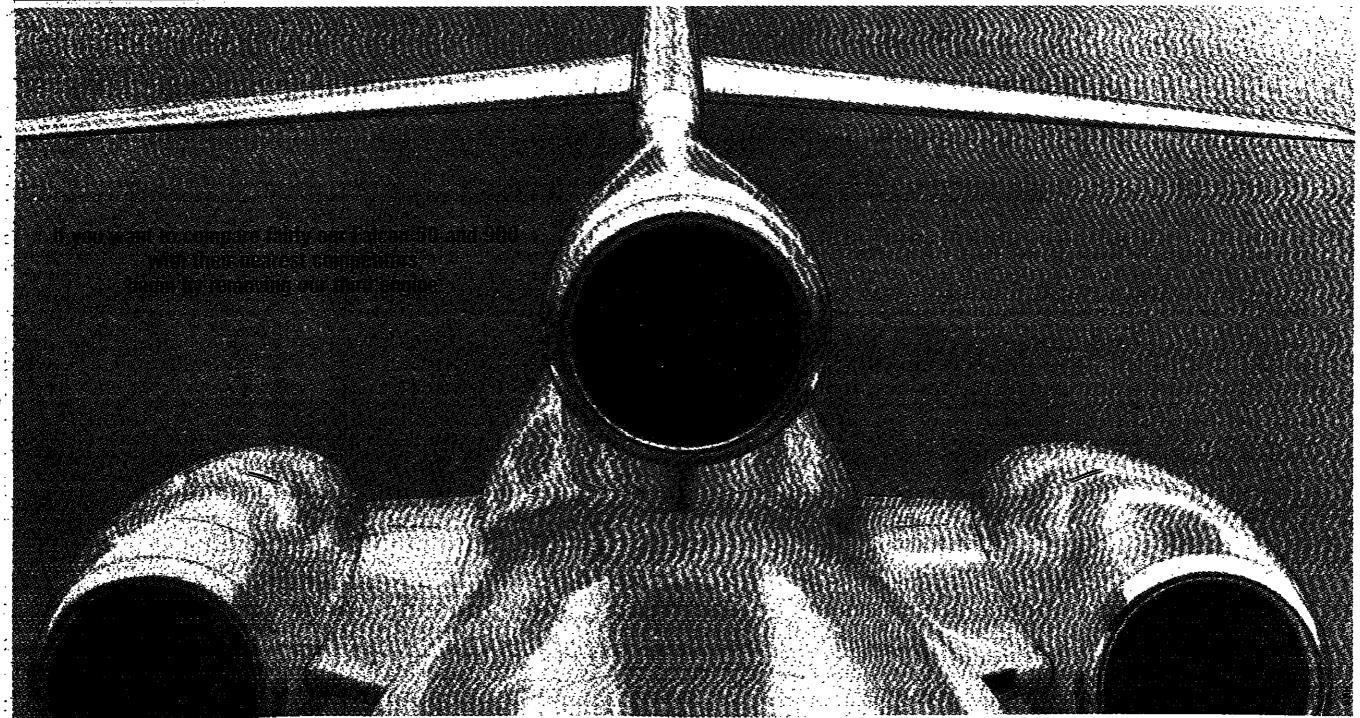
port of the death penalty. He said that Mr. Dukakis and the Democratcandidate for the Senate from Wisconsin, Herbert Kohl, "both say that, no matter how horrible and brutal the crime, they're opposed to capital punishment."

"George Bush and Susan Engeleiter believe that for the most horrible crimes, like when a drug dealer murders a policeman in cold blood. that kind of killer deserves and should receive the death sentence," the president said. Mr. Dukakis, and Ms. Engeleiter's opponent for the Senate seat oppose the death penalty.

The White House announced, meanwhile, that Mr. Reagan would extend his campaigning through the weekend.



PARIS - LONDON - NEW YORK MONTE-CARLO - GENEVA - MILAN AND ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY CARTIER STORES IN MAJOR CITIES WORLDWIDE.



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But the comparison stops there for one very simple reasome The Falcon 50 and 900 have three

Use of a third engine positions both of these aircraft at the very strictest level of safety, that imposed

on airliners making overwater flights via the shortest routes. This provides the aircraft with additional power always at the ready for the systems which ensure your comfort and safety.

To understand the essential role, vital in the power factor, especially when flying over

inhospitable zones, just

keep in mind the importance of the on-board electronics of a long-range aircraft.

Objectively speaking, the security offered by the three-engine Falcon is comparable to that of commercial airliners, not of other corporate jets in their class. This is of course why executives prefer

the Falcon 50 and 900.

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Business takes off with Falcon

# Herald Tribune.

### A Vote for Neither

The Washington Post does not have a candidate in this campaign. Neither man running has established a claim to the office that we find compelling. So far as endorsing either of their candidacies is concerned, each is, by our standards, too deeply flawed. Of our recent presidential endorsements two things can be said. One is that our preferred candidate usually loses, so we do not decrive ourselves that the absence of our endorsement is a great deprivation. The other is that, given the fact that few political choices are ever simple or entirely clear, our endorsements have tended to be rather grudging and grumpy. Then why not make a grudging, grumpy choice this year? Because for us, even a hedged, qualified endorsement requires reaching a threshold of confidence in and commitment to a candidate that dacy that we cannot reach this year, and therefore cannot in honesty urge on others.

All things being equal, we would have liked to support Michael Dukakis. We do not think Dan Quayle is the moron of Democratic complaint, but neither do we think he is a suitable choice for vice president. We think that some of what George Bush has been criticized for saying about Mr. Dukakis has in fact been fair and legitimate comment and that not all of Mr. Dukakis's denials ring true; but we also think that much of Mr. Bush's campaign has been reckless, demagogic nonsense, which at once trivialized and distorted the issues. Our inclination on civil liberties and many social-cultural questions abortion, gun control, the death penalty
 has been largely with Mr. Dukakis, too.

And we think that on the overarching domestic issue of the budget deficit Mr. Dukahis is at least (though only) marginally more promising than Mr. Bush: His position is as misleading and almost as preposterous, but his campaign pretenses would probably burn off more quickly once in office. For just as we are asked to believe that Mr. Bush doesn't really believe all that strident, unforgiving stuff on civil liberties and the social-cultural ues, so we are asked to believe that Mr. Dukakis does not really believe all the guff he has been dispensing on the miracle of redemption by unpaid-tax collection. Finally, on what are for The Post the

core, nonnegotiable issues - the elimination of the vestiges and effects of racial injustice and the pursuit of economic equity — Mr. Dukakis has at least a presumptive edge: We say "presumptive" because his nous position on a tax increase has hobbled his ability to speak credibly about the pursuit of economic equity, and an unfortunate apparent decision to play down black concerns and issues to the campaign has left him largely allent on this subject.

Even so, if these were the only considerations for us, the Dukakis candidacy might not have gained much altitude, but it could conceivably at least have taken off - a cross-country flight at treetop level. But what keeps that candidacy grounded for us what keeps that canouacy grounded for us is Mr. Dukakis's attitude, approach and — from everything we can judge on the basis of prodigious study — his instincts on foreign policy and defense, areas where we emphasize, a president has special, even unique responsibilities. We mention the candidate's instincts — his preferences and predispositions — because in the course of and/or repudiated some of his prior stands and has adopted some of the prose of reliable, mainstream Democrats. This change was expedient. Was it also authentic?

To us this is a base-line question, and we do not find the answer reassuring. The issue is not a hawk versus dove consideration, but rather a question of the governor's concept of the United States's proper role in the world, his attitude toward the assertion of American power - not necessarily force in the furtherance of national interests and his understanding and acceptance of the complex interplay between conciliation and the exertion of pressure. He has tended to argue for bookkeeping or flow-chart solutions to some of the world's meaner and more intractable problems, and his faith in the providence of international meetings and calls to cooperation is extreme.

Mr. Dukakis often scens to have a retroactive explanation of why he originally disapproved a U.S. action - in the Gulf ("badly bungled policy"), on the deploy-ment of Pershing-2 missiles ("arms control failure") and so on - that he says with

similar retroactive explanations of why he originally approved positions such as the nuclear freeze that he now disavows, more or less. But in 1988, he strikes us as being, on foreign policy and defense, still prone to absolutism and naïveté.

For instance, he now accepts the proposition that the American land-based missile force must be modernized and made less vulnerable to attack, but he accepts it with such evident hesitation and reservation, and offers such faint, conditional promise of remedy as to strain belief in his commitment. Demonstrating a tendency to take the very considerable promise of Mikhail Gorbachev as something approaching an ac-complished fact, he evidently is prepared to go into arms talks having yielded up in advance, for nothing, the MX and Midget-man missiles. On defense, any president must be part strategist, part accountant: Mr. Dukakis has not got the mix down right —he seems to see defense less as the essential foundation of an effective foreign policy than as a costly activity of somewhat unclear purpose. In sum, the governor's views and inclinations in this whole field continue to come across as academic, insular, unschooled, risky. This is, for us, the one truly disabling feature of his candidacy.

George Bush is not without his defects in this area. He is associated with and has participated in some king-sized foreign po-licy mistakes; he has offered little indication that he knows that some budgetary choices among defense costs must be made; and he is a proud part of an administration that, though it rightly perceived the need to repair and restore American defenses when it came to office, wrongly —even outrageously —let that buildup proceed in so profligate, ran-dom and uncritical a way as to minimize the benefits of the vast expenditure. But the vice president is much more conversant with de-fease and foreign policy and speaks on both with more authority, understanding and sease than Mr. Dukakis does.

This, again, is no endorsement of the vice president. From almost day one of his pubic career, Mr. Bush has been spooked by the divisions within his party and the capacity of its far right wing to punish and deny its favors. Again and again he has lost out on this count, and his responses have never been pretty. This year's campaign has revealed the enormous price he apparently believes he must pay — and is willing to pay -to get its support and attract and hold its tituents. In all the despair over Mr. Dukakis's failure to fight back and defend his positions, it can be lost sight of that Mr. Bush was the major source and cause of the tawdriness of this campaign and that much of what he said was divisive, unworthy and unfair. On the basic issue of deficit reduc-

tion he has webbed himself into a terrible position with his read-my-lips taunt as well as his atrocions capital gains tax-reduction pledge and his implausible formula for re-dressing a gigantic and threatening eco-nomic imbalance. His choice of Senator Dan Quayle, a very weak reed even by past lowly standards, was wrong — and if Mr. Bush wins, the prospect of Mr. Quayle's suddenly having to succeed him in office will remain a legitimate anxiety.

We observe that many editorialists writng about the two men betray a forlom assumption that the vice president will not be as good as his punishing word on abou-tion and some other social issues or in his appointments to the administration and the bench. That is really not enough to bet the farm on — just as Mr. Dukakis's partial conversion to somewhat more reasonable and practical foreign and defense policy positions does not erase the doubts.

This has been a terrible campaign, a national disappointment. For our part and for the reasons we have set out, we do not feel that we can in good faith argue for the vindication of the cheap shots that have animated Mr. Bush's campaign on the ground that they might not animate his presidency as well, or close our eyes to alarming deficiencies of the Democratic candidate as a prospective president. As individuals we will each choose and we will vote, along with that pitifully small proportion of the electorate that exercises its franchise every four years. But collectively, as an institution, this year The Post abstains. — THE WASHINGTON POST.

### Other Comment

Put the Buggy Embassy to Use

The new U.S. Embassy building in Moscow is uninhabitable as a place for confidential business. The fault lies mainly with a sneaky KGB but partly, too, with Nixon-era officials who were seduced by sweet visions of détente and allowed the Soviets to decide how the facility was to be constructed.

President Reagan wants to tear down the new \$22 million chancery, which is honeycombed with listening devices, and start over. The problem is that razing and rebuilding could delay by five years moving U.S. personnel from their current dilapidated firetrap to modern quarters. Because of a reciprocal agreement, that means a corresponding

wait for Soviet envoys in Washington. Rather than tear the chancery down, why not offer it as a public building for whatever use the Soviets choose - that is, exchange it for a better site? This would expedite construction and help get diplomats of both sides in more commodious (and in America's case, safer) surroundings as quickly as possible.

- The Atlanta Constitution. A Disincentive for Dictators

The arraignment of Mrs. Imelda Marcos in New York this week on charges of embezzlement and fraud serves warning to other heads of state and their families that they cannot fleece their countries, export them-selves and the proceeds to the United States

and live happily ever after. There is an argument for allowing former dictators to trade asylum and immunity from prosecution for the liberation of their subects. But [America], by making it clear that they cannot also expect to flaunt, and augment, their ill-gotten wealth, has performed the service of minimizing their incentives to bank so extravagantly against a rainy day. - The Times (London).

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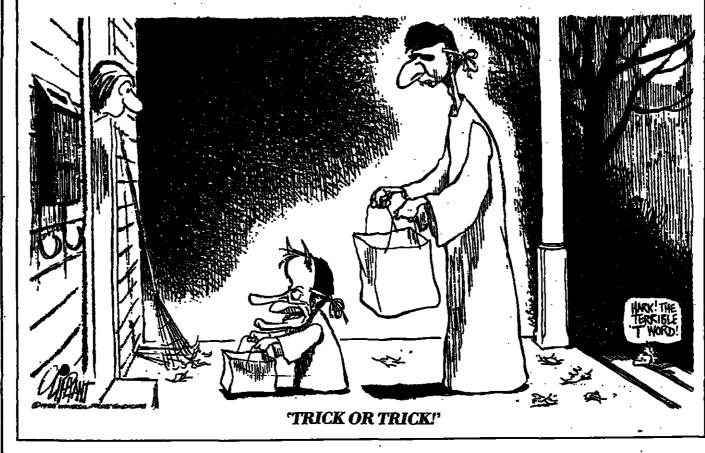
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### Class Politics: A Late Foray Into a Troubling Realm

PARIS — Throughout much of the world, class divisions and the struggle for economic advantage are staples of party politics. But Michael Dukakis and George Bush have relo-gated the politics of class in America

to the final, groggy days of their dis-pariting campaign. Class comes as an afterthought to politicians in America. This unease with emphasizing class divisions through politics has had healthy effects in American history. European societies envy America's social mobility and see it as a key

to U.S. economic vitality.
But it also makes American politics harder to understand, not only for foreigners, but increasingly for

This confusion brings a growing social cost: While affluent and welleducated voters continue to vote in the same high proportions, workingclass voters increasingly stay away from the polls. But it is not only the negative style of this year's campaign that will cause an estimated 50 per-cent or more of eligible American voters to abstain, while turnouts in Enrope of 80 percent or more are

routine for national elections. "middle class" are not so much eco-The tendency of the American working class to disenfranchise itself

comes barely a century after the decisive battles for universal suffrage began in Europe and America. Disaster and nirvana were confidently predicted by opposing sides of the de-bate over extending the franchise to the masses and to both sexes. Bis-marck was virtually alone in predicting that expanding the voter rolls would make little difference: The masses either would not vote or could be wooed more successfully by the right than by the left.

century-old prediction. A Time maga-zine poll reports that 62 percent of those surveyed felt that Mr. Bush would favor the wealthy if elected; the

nomic concepts in America as cultural ones. The flag and the Piedge of Allegiance separate classes more effectively than salary levels for the voters Mr. Bush is reaching with his appeals. The conservative liberal choice is an easier

one than economic definitions. This approach also helped Mr. Bush crase the class overtones of his privileged upbringing, which the Demo-crats had banked on as an issue. Working stiffs quickly saw that in an argument over class interests, Mr. Bush and Mr. Dukakis would represent essentially the same class, which Marxists would classify as the "liberal bourgeoisie." Both are members of group that sees its role as governing benignly on behalf of an that small, affluent and well-educated enignly on behalf of all others. Mr. Bush can be said to represent

would favor the wealthy if elected; the same group favored Mr. Bush over Mr. Dukakis 50 percent to 40 percent. Other polls show that Americans who earn \$15,000 a year are as likely to describe themselves as middle class as are those making \$100,000 a year. While they anchor themselves at different ends of that amorphous category, Americans resist more precise definitions of their economic interests.

The success of the Bush campaign The success of the Bush campaign been a pension-fund manager, playestablishes that "working class" and ing Wall Street with others' money.

ested in money in the way that Ronald Reagan and many other politicians are interested in money. Taxation of Mr. Reagan's munificent movie salary propelled him into politics, where he made cutting tax rates a conservative cause. Mr. Reagan pursued membership in the economic

elite with a passion.

Mr. Bush's pledge not to raise taxes is qualitatively different from Mr. Reagan's promises on the same subject, and more porous. Courting America's only cohesive mass eco-nomic group, Mr. Bush is making a direct appeal to the consuming class. He promises to protect that class by opposing protectionism.

Mr. Bush has successfully passed

the message that his White House would never intervene to take from the working man's paycheck and give to the expanding substrata of the un-employable, mostly young, black males in American cities. If Mr. Bush leaves the rich alone, he will leave us alone too, the reasoning seems to go in this trickle-down politics.

It is a refinement that Bismarck would have admired. But it has helped breed a disturbing cynicism that has marked this campaign, shared in by the two candidates, the media and much of the electorate.

### For Angola, \* Hope, but With a Hitch By Flora Lewis

LAGOS — Despite delays, word here is that a settlement on Namibia can be expected soon. This will add to the list of seemingly unresolvable regional conflicts because to expected to expend to expend the second to able regional conflicts brought to so-lution in the new international climate of conciliation and war fatigue. A final meeting among South African, Cuban and Angolan delegates, with the United States as mediator,

was recently postponed. But there is optimism now that Namibia will gain

independence from South Africa next year, more than a generation after the United Nations canceled Pretoria's trusteeship of the former German colony called South-West Africa. And that could bring an end to the 13-year Angolan civil war, if Washington does not put in a hitch. It is ironic that this should be a major problem. Chester Crocker, as-sistant secretary of state for African affairs, has been the main architect of

affairs, has been the ham attacked complex negotiations that would send the 50,000 Caban troops home from Angola, pull out South African forces and put a 7,000-member UN force in Namibia to make internaforce in Namibia to make interna-tionally supervised elections possible, there next summer. This would en-hance U.S. standing in Africa. The possible hitch comes over the future role of Jonas Savinibi, whose UNITA rebels have been fighting in

Angola since the eve of independence with help from South Africans moving into Angola from Namibia. Recently the United States has also been supplying Mr. Savimbi, through Zaire.

It has been accepted by negotiators that the Angolan civil war is an internal issue, to be handled separately from the withdrawal of the Cubans and the independence of Namibia. But it is all part of the same question of bringing peace to a long-suffering part of Africa, and removing another focal point of East-West tensions.

The United States has made no

mitment to stop arming Mr. Savimbi, but that would be the natural consequence of a settlement. It would be asked, with others, to help in re-building a devastated country, contributing to reduced Soviet influence.
According to U.S. officials here,
however, 49 American senators have signed a letter insisting that no American money be used to support UN troops in Namibia until the Savimbi dispute is settled. This flagrantly challenges the Reagan administration's decision to pay up its debts to the United Nations and meet valid assessments.

And it is drastically wrong-headed viving suspicions that America really does not want the war to end. The charge that, given the number of signatures, comes from much more than the pro-South Africa ultra-right is that going ahead with an international agreement would amount to "selling Savimbi out." It is the opposite tack from the stand the United States took on Afghanistan, where it insisted on Soviet troop withdrawal before an at-

tempt to set up a new regime.

A former Nigerian head o Ohisegun Obasanjo, has played an important behind the scenes part as a go between in moving things along. He says Mr. Savimbi has agreed to the principles of a single Angolan state, with no threat of secession of the areas he controls, and a single

national government.
Angola's president, Eduardo dos Santos, has accepted this as a basis for "harmonization" and is willing to call in the International Red Cross to monitor an end to hostilities. Mr. dos Santos has not abandoned his position that UNITA could join the government only without Mr. Savir but this demand appears negotiable.

Morocco is involved as an intermediary, and General Obasanjo thinks there may well be a Savimbi-dos San-

tos meeting in Morocco to work it out if an accord is reached on Angola and Namibia. He suspects that the reason for recent trips by President Pieter Botha of South Africa to see leaders in Zaire and the Ivory Coast was to enlist their assurances to Mr. Savimbi that he and his men will not be abandoned to Angolan vengeance,

According to General Obasanjo, the Cubans and the Soviets are pressing Angola for a political settlement. There are hard-liners in Luanda who do not agree, but they are getting heat from their Communist suppliers.

A number of African governments are involved on both sides, eager to

promote peace. Nigeria's foreign min-ister, Major General like Nwachuku, says, "We will pass on the lessons from our own civil war, for speedy reconcili-ation and reconstruction, that there can be no victor and no vanquished." This is not a time for U.S. legislators to ride ideological hobbyhorses. The Africans know what they need.

The New York Times.

#### Neither candidate seems to be inter-By Jim Hoagland

Americans. With the country's economic base being transformed by technology and foreign competition, there is a growing confusion about the working person's economic inter-ests and the political programs that would protect those interests.

BEIJING—One might have expected to find at least a semblance of arms control in this region, at a time of U.S. Soviet progress on arms

prosperity over the settling of scores. The main reason for this is simple: China's attitude.

strategic arms reduction process if the superpow-

ers cut their arsenals by half. But on Oct. 20,

Foreign Minister Qian Qichen told a Pugwash Conference here that the superpowers would

have to cut their arsenals by "even larger

Foreign Ministry officials here suggested that the French position was sensible: no cuts before

the superpowers reduce their nuclear armaments

Qian made it clear that Beijing would not discuss nuclear weapons with Prime Minister Rajiv Gan-

dence-building measures along its border with the

Soviet Union, the most heavily armed frontier in Asia despite independent cuts in force levels of

about one-fourth by both countries since 1983.

Nor will China contemplate agreements for crisis management involving naval forces. As Chi-

na's navy grows faster than any other part of its

armed forces, and sails farther into seas parrolled

by Japanese, Soviet and U.S. ships and subma-

es, the need for such accords becomes urgent.

Mr. Qian said China saw no need to join any

multilateral accord limiting arms sales. He de-scribed the export of Chinese medium-range bal-

listic missiles to the Middle East as a "nonprob-

dhi of India when he visits in December.

vel of the smaller nuclear powers. Mr.

ina also refuses to contemplate formal confi-

numbers" before China joined in.

China pledged a year ago that it would join the

This year's U.S. campaign offers strong support to the Prussian leader's

### On Arms Control, China Follows a Path of Its Own

and with East Asia giving increasing priority to lem." The same day, the official Xinhna news formal agreements. Confidence-building meaagency reported that reforms in China's military were likely to lead to increased arms sales abroad. Chinese officials say they are reassessing re-gional threats in an era of Chinese-Soviet détente, and so they do not have a clear and coherent military strategy. Without obvious ene-

**By Gerald Segal** 

The Chinese suggest that formal arms control is an overrated process.

mies, it is hard for Beijing to determine which weapons might be cut and which confidenceisures might enhance China's security. Still, the percentage of government spending devoted to the military is declining. Beijing has reduced the size of its armed forces by one-fourth since 1985. During this period, Japanese, Soviet and U.S. forces in East Asia have expanded.

The Chinese suggest that formal arms control is an overrated process. Real arms reductions, Beijing argues, come when governments see a domestic advantage in making them. This ex-plains China's sharp pruning of its armed forces, the small scale of its nuclear forces, the force reductions on both sides of the Chin Soviet frontier and the withdrawal of some Vietnamese soldiers from Cambodia.

If Western and superpower arms controllers could learn from this kind of informal arms control, China could, nonetheless, benefit from sures, including prior notification of changes in major troop deployments along China's borders with the Soviet Union, India and Vietnam, could

help to ensure stability. Exchange of information among the region's naval powers could also lessen the risk of accidental clashes. One example is the worrisome conflict over the Spratly Islands in the South China Sea. In March, China's armed forces fired on several Vietnamese ships and seized a few of the 150 islands in the chain. Chinese officials have expressed willingness to talk to two of the Spratly claimants, Malaysia and the Philippines, but

not to Vietnam and Taiwan, which are also major parties to the dispute. China is the principal supplier of arms and aid to the Khmer Rouge in Cambodia. Beijing's cooperation with the superpowers in enforcing a negotiated settlement of the Cambodian conflict would help prevent the Khmer Rouge from regaining sole power. It would hasten formation of a government of national reconciliation, perhaps headed by Prince Sihanouk. China's self-reliant arms control policy has many attractions for

The writer is a research fellow at the Royal Institute of International Affairs in London and editor of The Pacific Review. He contributed this comment to the International Herald Tribune.

Beijing. But it is not a safe strategy in a world

of interdependent security.

### The Russians Are Letting the Message Get Through

WASHINGTON — In late Sep-By Charles Z. Wick

V tember I completed three days of talks with high-level Soviet officials in Moscow on information and cultural relations. I came away with a strong belief that extraordinary changes are occurring in U.S.-Soviet information relations.

Such talks should be a regular and frequent occurrence. And Alexander Yakovlev, the Politburo member, and Valentin Falin, then chairman of the Novosti press agency and now head of the Communist Party Central Committee's international department, told me they agree.

The fact that I was able to take to these talks a delegation of 68 American government and private-sector leaders from the book, cultural, film, newspaper, magazine, radio and television communities underscores the depth of these changes. As Mr. Yakovlev noted, "before

the 1985 Geneva meeting, the idea of a meeting of this kind would have been inconceivable." A few of the results we achieved: Mr. Falin, who headed the Soviet delegation, presented the accreditation for the first Moscow bureau chief of Voice of America. VOA broadcasts to the Soviet Union were

jammed as recently as May 1987. · Major agreements were signed between the Motion Picture Export Association of America Inc., the U.S. film delegation at the talks, and the Soviet State Committee on Cinematography. These will prohibit film piracy and permit U.S. distributors to lease and share in box-office receipts anymore." I suggested to him and to of Soviet theaters, and establish a Mr. Yakovlev that media representa-

The writer is director of the U.S. Information Agency.

process for co-production so expenses could be paid in rubles. • An agreement was reached for a U.S.-Soviet journalists exchange. An offer was made by representa

tional Herald Tribune and the Washingtonian magazine to sell their publications in the Soviet Union for rubles, provided timely distribution can be expanded significantly. The He ald Tribune has already signed an agreement for a small increase in sales. A commitment was made to begin negotiations in early 1989 to establish an American cultural center in the Soviet Union and a Soviet cultural center in the United States.

 An agreement was reached be-tween U.S. and Soviet officials to establish better mechanisms for clarifying differences and correcting ald errors in information disseminated by the other side. This "early-warning" approach would include the ability of U.S. officials in Moscow or Washington to

talk directly with Soviet officials regarding information that is considexed incorrect, using phone, computer or facsimile services. The genesis of the talks came in December during the Washington summit meeting, Mikhail Gorbachev told me he had told his advisers he did not want "politicians creating all these tensions with disinformation

tives could be brought together to improve communication and reduce

tensions. They agreed.

The first fruits of the December meeting came in April, when the first round of U.S.-Soviet information talks took place in Washington. The stage was set for our Moscow visit. We have truly achieved greater nication: On Sept. 27 the first American bookstore opened in the Soviet Union; on Oct. 27 the first in a series of video dialogues between the U.S. Information Agency's Worldnet and Soviet television took place. The groundwork has been laid for the next administration in the U.S.-Soviet information relationship.

There is still much to do. As in other realms, profound differences exist in the two countries' media systems. The Soviets still jam Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe and the VOA's Afghan-language service, U.S. officials still do not enjoy the kind of timely access to Soviet media and public opinion that Soviets have in the United States. The Soviets still disseminate disinformation abroad. and Western journalists are still not permitted to investigate and report on the most controversial areas in the

Soviet Union as the news breaks. Yet we have come a long way, even since 1986, when I met in Moscow with the chief of the international information department, Leonid Za-myatin. After our meeting his deputy, Vitali Kobysh, said he had never at-

tended a meeting — "and I have been attending them for 30 years" — at which the issues of information exchange were discussed so broadly. We are patient but determined. At least we are talking now. We will continue to chip away at the re-straints to the free flow of information. And that is progress. The Washington Post.

### 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1888: News of Stanley ZANZIBAR — Couriers have arrived from Tabora bringing direct news of H.M. Stanley's expedition, a

portion of which was encountered last November by detachments of Ar-abs carrying on trade in Africa. These Arabs met Stanley's rearguard to the west of Lake Albert Nyanza. They did not see Mr. Stanley himself, but were informed that he was two days' march ahead, and that the expedition had endured great suffering in thick forests in which they could not advance more than a mile and a quarter a day.

1913: Greece Is Warned

ATHENS — Italy and Austria-Hungary have handed to the Greek Government a collective Note complaining that the work of the international commission appointed to delimit the frontier of Epwis is meeting with

by the Greeks to show hostility. The Note further insists on the evacuation by the Greeks before Dec. 31 of the territory recognized as Albanian

1938: Spanish Ship Sunk

LONDON - For the first time since the World War a naval battle was fought this evening [Nov. 2] in the North Sea. This time the struggle was not between the British and German fleets but between two Spanish vessels. The scene of the spectacular onesided battle was ten miles off Cromer, on the Norfolk coast. After three hours of shelling, the Spanish mer-chant steamer Cantabria was set on fire and sunk by the motorship Na-dir, one of General Franco's armed auxiliary cruisers. By an ironic coincidence, the intermittent Spanish naval war had penetrated to within sight and sound of England's chalk cliffs just as Prime Minister Neville Chamberlain difficulties as a result of the attitude of the inhabitants of the contested territory, who, they allege, are urged menace to the peace of Europe."



**OPINION** 

iso the list of seemingly to executional conflicts brought the new internal. extensional conflicts brought or in: the new internation of second conclination and war to stand meeting among South Cuban and Angolan de the United States as new presently postponed but to second p mism now that Nambia & ependence from South A year, more than a particle United Nations of the structure of the struct in problem. Chester Code sair secretary of state for A in has been the main and aries negotiations that are able 50,000 Cuban troops

m Angola, pull out South and put a 7,000 ments and put a 7,000 ments and put a 2,000 ments and and a south and a south a south and a south a s pally supervised elections p Angola from Nambia R Hinted States has also be ag Mr. Savimbi, through & Chais been accepted by man the Angolan civil war say issue, to be handled see independence of Na interest all part of the same or independence to a long-size for Africa, and removing a through the Tailed States has all limited States has a second or the same of th he United States has me innament to stop arming it hat, but that would be the sequence of a settlement he mixed, with others, to help a devastated country for the country of actioney be used to suppose in Namibia until the second. This flagrant the Reagan administration

the Reagan administration and pay up its debts to the lines and meet valid assessment it is drastically wrongle stagicions that Amous constitutions that Amous constitutions that Amous constitutions are stagicious that Amous constitutions are stagicious that are stag nes not want the war were Africa ultra-nebre with an intermed amount to be s from much mee The said the United Sea Choop withdrawal below Manuer Nigerian head & osani Obasanjo, has plar oriant behind the scenes in moving thing area Mr. Savimbi has a state of a single described in threat of state of stat

Cartes he controls and controls powernment.

Social sovernment.

Social in the International Reds ne has not abandonal bi that UNITA could join to the c involved as mir F, and General Obasanet Ganay well be a Savimble necting in Morocco to wait accord is reached on Aprilia. He suspects that the necent trips by President of South Airica to se i their assurances to Mr. 160 he and his men will not he to Angolan vengeance coording to General Obs trigola for a political site are hard-liners in Luand their Communist supple member of African gords involved on both sides of Mayor General Re Nast We will pass on the lesser wa civil war, for specify far and reconstruction the e no victor and no vange is is not a time for U.S. ie ideological hobbyhors

# EARS AGO

ans know what they need The New York Times

Greeks to show bosoid wither insists on the case : Greeks before Dec. 313 ry recognized as Albania

8: Spanish Ship 5 ON — For the first inchi orld War a naval back this evening Nov. 15 this evening [Not. 15].
Sea. This time the strugg. tween the British and hair between two Spans be some of the speciments milie was ten miles (ill Norfolk coast And of shelling, the Spanis steamer Carlabra san d sunk by the motors e of General France ry cruisers. By an iron the interminent Spanish of England's chille dill Minister Scalle (1996)

to the peace of

Hope, but
Washington—Because neither candidate has made a convincing case for himself, this column will undertake to do so for Michael Dukakis. The case for George Bush will come later. "Consider the case for Mr. Dukakis for) by reducing the deficit. That would reduce the drain of private savings away from productive investment. And more will be spent by government to reduce the pressure on Mr. Gorbache choose between militarism and the Republicar.

or an airline ticket, he pays taxes that go into trust funds that can be spent only for highways and airports. But these funds are being hoarded to make the deficit seem to be "only" \$155 billion. The deficit is the numerical expression of a cultural tendency and a governmental dereliction of duty. America's tendency is to consume more than it pro-duces. The neglected duty is to husband resources and plan for tomorrow.

Three-quarters of the debt incurred by

the U.S. government in 190 years prior to the Reagan-Bush administration was the result of war. The debt was (as Alexander Hamilton said of Revolutionary War debt) "the price of liberty." The Reagan-Bush debt is the price of profligacy. Would Mr. Dukakis do worse? Not likely. "Democrats may have learned restraint. Even during the 1982 recession, the worst contraction since the Depression, they did not mount a serious drive for a jobs program. And having campaigned dema-gogically in 1982 against Social Security ctiss, they collaborated in a cut (by raising the pest sammer. This was the retirement age). Of the 255 Demo-tise possible hitch comes to accompassment age. Of the 255 Demo-tise possible hitch comes to since 1978, after Jimmy Carter's turn toward austerity. They have not had a chance to acquire the habit of liberality in domestic spending. The decade has produced from Namibia B.

Angola from Namibia B.

best for enforcing discipline. Mr. Dukakis rightly insists that some new spending is needed. As productivity growth slows. Americans are investing less generously in children than previous generations did. For all his flag-waving, Mr. Bush will not summon Americans to the patriotic act of forgoing, through taxation, even a small portion of private consumption. Such forgoing would

Mr. Dukakis, in his come-to-think-about-it-l-just-remembered-I'm-a-liberal mood, has been criticizing American in-

#### Would he do worse on debt? Not likely.

equalities. Mr. Bush calls this un-American: "You see, I think that's for European democracies or something else - it isn't for the United States of America. We are

not going to be divided by class."

Mr. Bush, you are something else if you think there are no class divisions that condition access to education, legal services, medical care and other important things. It is a national scandal that one-fifth of all children live in poverty and a national travesty that a presidential candidate denies class realities.

As for that object of universal political worship — the middle (if Mr. Bush will pardon the expression) class — con-sider this: Four-lifths of Americans are paying a larger portion of their family come in federal income taxes than

before Mr. Reagan's presidency.
Mr. Dukakis's foreign policy is, of
course, improvised incoherence generated by dangerous instincts. For example, he criticizes intervention in the "internal affairs" of Nicaragua, but wants to over-throw the governments of Panama and South Africa. And his campaign conversion to the support of some military modernization is unconvincing. But then Mr. Bush blithely endorses the Strategic Defense Initiative, the MX and Midgetman missiles, the B-1 and Stealth bombers, a 600-ship navy, improved conventional forces and budget restraint. His calculator needs new batteries. The difference between Mr. Dukakis, who

East-West trade, the Republican Party reveals itself as a party of blinkered businessmen and the crassest commercial values. Democrats might do better.

Under Mr. Bush or Mr. Dukakis, foreign policy for the next few years will be largely a matter of watching while Mikhail Gorbachev defines himself. A Dukakis administration would at least speed that process of definition by offering a strong temptation to Mr. Gorbachev to continue the Soviet drive for politically decisive military superiority. That is not much to say for Mr. Duka-

kis, but it is the most I can manage. Washington Post Writers Group.



#### LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

### A Double Dress Standard

Regarding "The First Lady's Flub-Dubs," (Oct. 21) by William Safire:

I can't for the life of me see why it should be wrong for Nancy Reagan to wear designer clothes, whether bor-

I wish European women in high posi-tions would do the same. It would be so much more entertaining on television.

The same American media that are condemning Mrs. Reagan can't seem to do enough to praise Raisa Gorbachev for being so "elegant." This seem to be Erb-senzühler (people who count the peas before putting them in the soup) at work. DORIS RICHTER. Luxembourg.

Regarding "A New Season in Chile" (Opinion, Oct. 8):

This editorial was an example of The New York Times's double standard to-

Dictators Out of Uniform

ward undemocratic governments. Genrowed, received as a gift, or paid for. She couldn't do any better for the fashion trade and for the country's image.

ward undendorate governments. General Augusto Pinochet is called a dictator, and so he is, but this pejorative term is applied almost exclusively to one type of tyrant: non-Communist Caucasian males who wear elaborate uniforms in public. Thus, Fidel Castro, Sese Seko Mobutu. U Ne Win and

the like are spared the term. The editorial also states that dictators rarely allow themselves to be voted out of office. Yet, since the 1970s, military regimes have handed over power to democratic governments in countries including Argentina, Brazil,

Greece, Portugal, South Korea, Spain and soon, if all goes well, in Chile. B. STRASSBURGER. Bangkok.

#### Leaders, Not Buddies

After the latest presidential debate, the "political experts" announced that George Bush had wiped the floor with Michael Dukakis, not so much because of what was said, but because the governor appeared less likable than the vice president. Had Europeans used likability as the chief criterion for choosing their postwar leaders, we would not have had Konrad Adenauer, Charles de Gaulle, Olof Palme. Helmut Schmidt or François Mitterrand — sourpusses all!

TEUVO LEHTI.

### Don't Forget Roseanne

By Barbara T. Roessner

HARTFORD. Connecticut — action, the equal rights amendment — as the creation of some elitist ferminists paign that has seen women's issues not just relegated to a back burner but taken off the stove, "Roseanne" is a grease fire — shooting flames and billowing smoke, a conflagration both

sudden and stubborn. "I put in eight hours a day at the factory. And then I come home and put in another eight hours," Roseanne, tired

### MEANWHILE

and shrill and infunated, shricks at her husband in this new situation comedy on ABC-TV. "And you don't do nothin'!"

Phew. Call the fire department. Feminism on television. Hard-core, blue-collar feminism, no less, Real life, Real issues. A "real woman-mother," as the actress Roseanne Barr describes her character.

Mike, George. Tune in. Please. Not likely, I'm afraid. Our esteemed presidential candidates are too busy holding the debate on so-called women's issues to a level so primitive you would think that perfect 1950s TV mothers like June Cleaver and Harriet Nelson were today's matriarchal models.

Take the issue of abortion, for example. June and Harriet may have accepted that jail would be the consequence for terminating an unwanted pregnancy. I dare say Roseanne, upon hearing George Bush's "of course you have to have enforcement" of an anti-abortion law, would stick her blue-collar fist in his face.

And a national parental leave policy? Harriet and June did not need one. They didn't work. Roseanne does, eight hours a day, five days a week, down at the plastics factory. If she were to leave work o have a baby, she could lose her job. Her family, dependent on her income as on her husband's, would face min.

But does George Bush support a mandatory job-protected leave? No. And what about Michael Dukakis? He does, but you would never know it. He is not fond of mentioning it.

There are some people who delight in dismissing these issues and others like them — comparable worth, affirmative

who have nothing better to do than ruminate on the real and imagined

transgressions of a sexist society. Phyllis Schlafly, for one, recently helped turn the Senate against parental leave legislation by branding it a "yuppie bill." But here again. Roseanne

might have a thing or two to say. Abortion rights, job protection, decent wages — to a vast majority of women these are not the stuff of abstract ideology or political slogans. They are real, immediate, critical issues with a direct impact on their lives and on the lives of their children. They represent the dividing line between making it and not making it. To women like Roseanne, these are

issues of survival. And so, in this very depressing election year, we have the very depressing specter of America's political leaders living in a dream world and a television

character living in the real one. Much has been made in recent weeks of just where the women's vote will go Nov. 8. Female voters are expected to outnumber male voters by about 10 million, but women have so far displayed no deep loyalty to either candidate.

Just a few months ago, polls showed women favoring Governor Dukakis by an overwhelming margin. But this gender gap has disappeared. Apparently women, like any other voting group. don't enjoy being ignored.

And while many women seem to have defected to Vice President Bush by default, polls suggest his "gentler, kinder nation" and relentless baby-kissing are not going to be enough to keep them.

If the women's vote is still up for grabs, and if either candidate has a genuine interest in it, he is going to have to take stock of reality - the hard harsh

reality so many women face each day. Both candidates could start by taking time out to spend an evening in Roseanne's kitchen. They might be surprised at what's cooking. The Harrford Courant.

### **GENERAL NEWS**

### Few Britons Raise an Outcry On Curbs for Press and Trials

By Craig R. Whitney New York Times Service

LONDON - Proposals by the government to limit freedom of the press and restrict the right of criminal defendants' to remain silent have brought little public outcry in Britain, although the government may yet

The British Constitution is unwritten, being instead an accumulation of convention and precedent. Unlike the U.S. Constitution, it has no provision forbidding laws that abridge the freedom of speech or the press and no guarantee that those accused of a crime cannot be compelled to testify against themselves.

th a cou in Parliament, like that of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, has more freedom to legislate far-reaching social and legal changes than any U.S. president, even one with a majority in the House and the Senate and

allies on the Supreme Court. - By an administrative notice last month, the government prohibited radio and television stations from broadcasting live or recorded interviews with members or supporters of the outlawed Irish Republican Army and its legal political organization in Northern

By legislation to be introduced in the House of Commons before Dec. 25, it plans to allow judges in 'all criminal cases in Northern Ireland - not just in trials of those accused of terrorist acts - to count the silence of defendants against them if they refuse to make statements to the courts or to the police.

And by early next year, the government intends to have in place a new law replacing Section 2 of the Official Secrets Act of 1911, that will make it a criminal offense for members or former members of the security and intelligence services to make any mauthorized disclosure about their work.

The same legislation would prevent any news organization from publishing such information, according to most readings of the government's plans, which were disclosed in a government report in June.

While the government may have to fight for its plans in Parliament, there has been little public pro-"We do not have a tradition of a vigilant free press," said Richard Shepherd, a Conservative member of

Parliament. He plans to be among those fighting against the official secrets bill. The government says that its measures regarding Northern Ireland were prompted by what it calls abuses of freedom by members of the IRA. Spokes-

men for the IRA say they are exercising the civil rights available to any British citizen.

Predicting several defections from the Conservative side. Mr. Shepherd said: "It's a major constitutional measure, and it'll be the most difficult piece of legislation of this term. No American Congress — no Cana-dian or Australian parliament — would enact a law that would confer such powers in the hands of the executive. I assert that 'we, the people' have primacy,

but every executive always contends for everything it

can get, and because our Constitution is unwritten, each generation has to claim the right again."

The government has not yet made public a draft of the official secrets bill, but in the report in June it acknowledged that the 1911 act, which penalized the disclosure of any information by any government employee or government contractor, was too

The report proposed to restrict disclosure of government secrets only in areas where the national interest could be harmed: defense, security and intelligence; international relations; information obtained in confidence from other governments or international organizations; information useful to criminals or terrorists; and information about official wiretaps or other

intercepted messages. In some respects, the government argued, it is necessary to go beyond existing law. If sensitive information shared with other governments or international organizations leaks out and is published abroad, it is not now an offense to publish it, but it would be under

the new law. As for unauthorized disclosure of information by present or former officials of the British secret services, the government said, "All such disclosures are harmful to the public interest and ought to be

To prosecute a newspaper for publishing such dis-closures, the new law would require the government to show that an editor or reporter knew or could reasonably have been expected to know that harm would be likely to result. Neither the British Broadcasting Corp. nor the

Independent Broadcasting Authority tried to challenge in the courts the government's ban on broadcasting IRA interviews, which was imposed on Oct. 19. If they had, they probably would have lost.

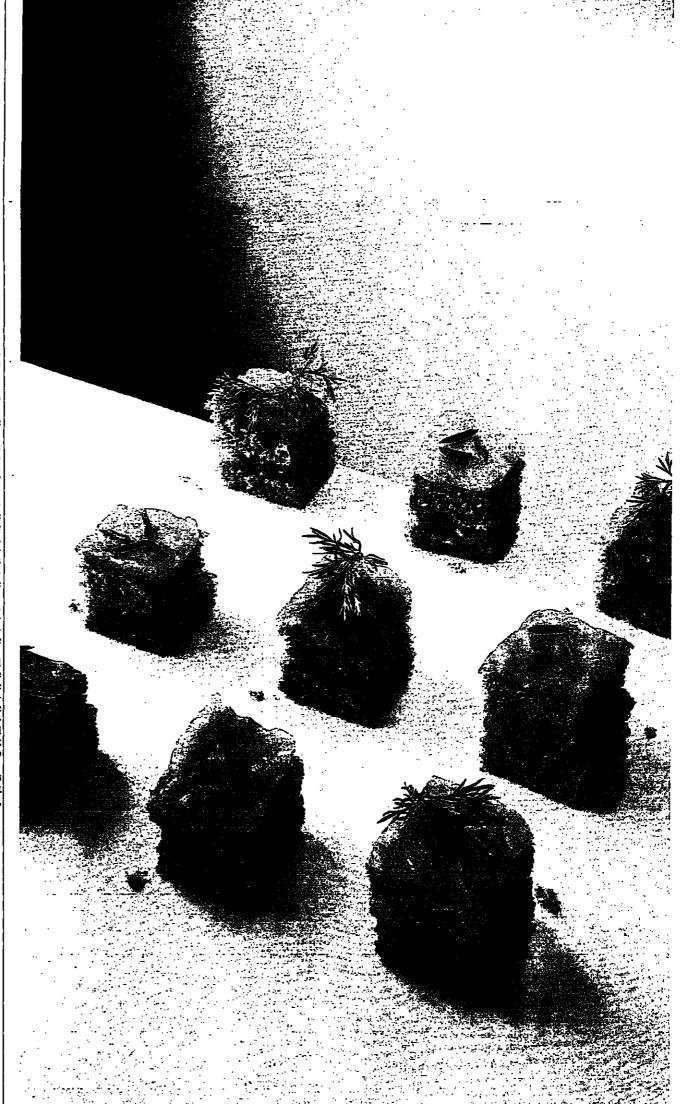
Indeed, in a ruling five days earlier on "Spycatcher," a book of memoirs of a retired official of the

domestic counterespionage agency, MI5, one of the five judges who heard the case argued that when editors came into the possession of government se-crets, they should tell the Treasury solicitor. "This would enable the government to apply for an injunction so that a judge could decide where the balance came down," the judges added.

The Law Lords, the highest British court of appeal. ruled that the government could no longer ban newspapers from publishing articles about the book, writ-ten by Peter Wright in Australia and published there

By then the book — with its assertions that MI5 had considered assassinating Gamal Abdel Nasser, the Egyptian leader, in the 1950s and that secret service officers had later plotted to disclose damaging infor-mation about Prime Minister Harold Wilson to force him out of office — was in print in every English-speaking country but Britain. The Law Lords found that there was little point in continuing to ban it, but they agreed that the author had a lifelong duty to remain silent about his secret work.

Mr. Wright's duty of confidentiality, however, was not the legal issue. The government had to show that publication would be harmful to the public interest, the Law Lords ruled, and it did not do so.



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### **Briton Convicted for Sale to Soviets**

The Associated Press

KONGSBERG, Norway - A British citizen was convicted here Wednesday on charges connected to the sale of sensitive technology to the Soviet Union that helped the Soviet Navy muffle its submarines.

A Kongsberg town court told the man, Bernard John Green, that it would refrain from sentencing him during a period of two years, in effect putting him on probation for that time. He was convicted for his role in arranging the sale of the subsidiary of the electronics com- rine hunters to detect.

pany Toshiba Corp. Mr. Green, who has lived in Norway since 1975, was a sales manager for the state-owned Kongsberg Yaapenfabrikk arms factory when it negotiated with Toshiba and the Soviets to sell machine tools for

cutting submarine propellers.

an export license in order to hide military applications of the equipthe capability of the equipment, ment. which was sold to the Soviets from 1982 to 1985.

The Norwegian computer software steered Japanese-built milling machinery with a nine-ax capacity. Western trade regulations limit such machinery sold to Soviet bloc countries to two axes with simultaneous control.

With the sophisticated machine tools, the Soviets developed a proequipment in conjunction with the peller blade that was quieter and Japanese Toshiba Machine Co., a more difficult for Western subma-

Norway is a member of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization and of the Paris-based Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Controls, which regulates

trade with the Soviet bloc. Mr. Green acknowledged last miles) southeast of the capital. The year that he knew the sale violated cause of the c. ish was not immedi-He was charged with falsifying COCOM rules, but he said the ately known.

information on the application for company had not understood the

would have made a big difference."

One Dead and 5 Hurt

### In Polish Plane Crash United Press International

WARSAW - A Polish plane

carrying 29 people crashed in southeastern Poland on Wednesday, killing one person and seriously injuring five, the state-run LOT Polish Airlines said. LOT and the official news agen-

cy had earlier reported that 16 people were killed when the Antonov 24. which took off from Warsaw, crashed short of its destination of Rzeszow. 300 kilometers (190)

BRITISH AIRWAYS

# **ASIAN**

### Stone-Age Identity In 20th-Century Suit

Four of the 70 people who identify themselves as the primitive Tasaday tribe have sued two anthropologists who say the tribe is a hoax. Seth Mydans of The New York Times reports from Manila "We are the Tasaday," a tribeswoman called Dul said before affixing her thumb-print to the complaint. "We are as real the forest and the flowers and the trees and the

The Tasaday were first de-scribed in 1971 as a Stone Age tribe in the rain forests of Mindanao island who dressed in bark and orchid leaves and had no word for war, enemy or ocean. They have since been visited by scientists, journalists and evangelists.

Some of these visitors proclaimed the Tasaday to be a fraud perpetrated by Ferdinand E. Marcos when he was president. The tribespeople's complaint names two anthropologists who are among the most insistent debunkers, Jerome Bailen and Zeus Salazar of the University of the Philippines, and asks that the tribe be left in peace. The four tribespeople were joined in their complaint by Manuel Elizalde Jr., who has been accused of concocting the story as Mr. Marcos's minister for tribal minorities.

#### Detainees in Malaysia Go on Hunger Strike

Eighteen political detainees held without trial for a year in Malaysia are on a one-week hunger strike to dramatize de-mands for their release, Mi-chael Richardson of the International Herald Tribune reports from Singapore. All are members of the opposition Democratic Action Party, in-cluding its leader, Lim Kit Siang and all are Chinese. Lee Lam Thye, acting secretary-general of the party, said the 18 had refused to eat since Friday, one year after they were arrest-ed. They are held at the Kamunting detention center in Perak state, 195 kilometers (120 miles) north of Knala Lumpur.

119 people arrested under Malaysia's Internal Security Act in late 1987. The government al-leged that the 18, by objecting to a government decision to appoint non-Mandarin speaking headmasters to Chinese

schools, were inflaming racial tension and threatening national security. All but the 18 have

#### Around Asia

In what amounted to a refer-endum on the construction of a residence for American military families in the town of Zushi, near Tokyo, Mayor Kiichiro Tomino was elected this week to a third four-year term, Kai Itoi of the International Herald Tribune reports. The project would mean leveling part of a 290-hectare (710-acre) forest that is one of the town's few open spaces. Mr. Tomino de-feated Tadashi Ina, who had sought a compromise on the project, 17,507 to 14,489. Although the mayor had promised that if re-elected he would take the issue to Washington, he says be now plans to try first to reach a settlement with the central government in Tokyo.

Western rock music produces drug-like effects on listeners, encourages minilistic and surcidal tendencies and should be banned from India, Martin Kobialka, a professor of philosophy and prominent academic, maintains. He told a seminar on drugs, being held in the city of Poona, near Bombay, that ban-ning rock music would help halt the spread of drugs.

More than 50 factories making Chinese noodles in Malaysia have been closed while officials try to find which of them, if any, is the source of a toxin that killed 14 people recently, most of them children, in Perak state. Medical experts identified the poison in the noodles as boric acid. Although the chemical, a germicide, is banned in food-processing, officials say some food manufacturers and dealers continue to use it because it makes the product look fresh and appetizing even when it is about to go bad.

Japanese busbands should take their wives out more often. according to the central govern-ment, which has proposed a special "Conjugal Day" holiday to encourage the idea. "Middleaged Japanese men find it hard to take their wives out — they're embarrassed." Osamu Naito of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry said Wednesday. "On their days off, they tend to go out with the boys to play golf. We want to see that change." The proposal is part of the government's campaign to get the hardworking Japanese to take more time off.

Arthur Highee

# To Tokyo's Relief, Utilities Will Boycott Pretoria's Uranium

By David E. Sanger New York Times Service

TOKYO - Under pressure from the United States and their own government, Japan's giant utility companies have agreed to stop importing uranium from South Africa, a large supplier of fuel for Japanese nuclear power.

The move was a relief to the Tokyo government, which has been embarrassed in diplomatic circles by the recent rise of Japan as South Africa's leading trading

"We asked the Japanese utilities not to undermine American sanctions in Novemof international nuclear energy affairs at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, said in an interview Tuesday. "We are quite pleased that they have

Although Japan has imposed limited trade sanctions on South Africa to protest those used in generating nuclear energy. Japan depends on nuclear energy for more

acted to obtain their supplies elsewhere."

than a quarter of its electricity. Utility officials said they would make up for the South African uranium, which has accounted for about 11 percent of Japan's

uranium imports, by increasing purchases from Australia, Canada and the United States. Some of the South African uranium used in Japan is processed in the United States, an official of the U.S. Nuclear Reg-

ulatory Commission said.

Energy analysts in Tokyo suggested that the utilities, by acting on their own rather than as a result of government decree, had left open the possibility of resuming purchases of South African uranium if they are unable to find sufficient supplies else-

American imports of South African uranium ore were banned in 1986. But the U.S. ber of 1986," Nobuo Tanaka, the director Congress left a loophole under which uranium that has been partly processed can be imported regardless of its source.

Also, the United States imports partly

processed uranium for further processing

and re-export to Japan.
Several of the Japanese companies also said they would stop buying uranium oxide from RTZ Corp., formerly called Rio the Pretoria government's apartheid po-licy, the bans have never extended to so-called "strategic materials," including extensive holdings in Namibia. The utilities are reported to be suspicious that much of the fuel they buy from RTZ is exported from Namibia, which is governed by South

Africa in defiance of a United Nations resolution. But Tokyo Electric Power Co., the

Japan comes from other sources. The utilisaid it would continue buying from

Several of the utilities' long-term contracts for purchasing uranium will expire next year, and Tokyo officials were anxious that the contracts not be renewed.

Assessing the impact of the loss of the contracts on South African uranium mines is difficult. According to government esti-mates, Japanese utilities have long-term contracts for about 203,000 tons (183,000 metric tons) of uranium, and about 22,000 tons come from South Africa.

The value of the contracts has not been

disclosed. The price for the uranium varies from one contract to another.

The extent of Japan's business dealings with South Africa has been a subject of sometimes fervent behind-the-scenes domestic debate. Many Japanese companies, including electronics producers and automobile makers, have moved in to replace American and European companies that have either cut back on business with Pretoria or ended it altogether.

For example, Japan has captured more than half of South Africa's mainframe computer market, while its market share in the United States and Europe is much smaller. By unofficial estimates, trade in

Tokyo has been under pressure from allies nese reliance on nuclear power. to curtail its trade with South Africa, Still. many people believe that the government lacks the political will to force businesses

Foreign Ministry has urged tougher meanew supply sources have recently apsures, while the Ministry of International Trade and Industry has a recently appeared, and we found a more diversified. Trade and Industry has tried to discourage trade without angering its main constituency, large businesses.

pended tourist visas for South African na- for enrichment.

tegic products" used in generating nuclear Tokyo. energy. Although couched in advisory terms, such suggestions usually leave Japa-nese corporations with little choice.

world's largest private utility, said that RTZ had assured it that the fuel it ships to Africa surpassed \$3 billion in the first nine Kansai, Tohoku, Chubu and Chugoku electric power companies. Each supplies There is little public discussion of apartheid in Japan and few protests over it, but

Some of the utilities took pains to avoid mentioning apartheid as a reason for their action. "Our decision is not necessarily in At times there have been signs of conflict response to the trade ministry's request, a spokesman for Chubu Electric said. "But Foreign Ministry has a spokesman for Chubu Electric said."

Virtually none of the South African uranium is shipped directly to Japan. Most of Two years ago, Japan banned iron and it is purchased as uranium hexafluoride steel imports from South Africa and susand shipped to the United States or France.

Later it is turned into the pellets that go But it exempted products like coal and into nuclear fuel rods. Reprocessing of iron ore, two of the biggest imports from spent fuel also takes place outside Japan. South Africa, and merely advised power but a pilot reprocessing plant, imported companies to look elsewhere to buy "stra- from France, has begun operating north of

Because Japan does not receive the uranium hexashuride directly, the origin of Japan has no uranium deposits of its own and only limited capacity to enrich the mine. That is the problem with purchases mineral so that it can be used as nuclear from RTZ, which has mining holdings in

### China Expects to Fail on Population Inability to Curb Growth Could Hinder Modernization

By Daniel Southerland

Washington Post Scruce
BEIJING — China's top family
planning official has acknowledged
that China is unlikely to reach its

goal of limiting its population to 1.2 billion by the year 2000.

Peng Peryun, minister in charge of the state Family Planning Commission, said Tuesday that the national application could will make tion's population could well reach 1.27 billion, 70 million more than the target, by the end of this centu-

Last month, Beijing first indicated it was abandoning the goal of limiting the population to 1.2 billion when the official Xinhua news agency quoted an official as saying that the population would grow to around 1.25 billion to 1.28 billion by the end of the century.

Mr. Peng's estimate also cointhat, at its current rate of growth, said. China's population will reach near-ly 1.29 billion by the end of the century, or 90 million more than

82 million in 1986. The figures are important be-

assumption that it can restrict population growth. Nearly a quarter of the world's people are Chinese, but they possess only 7 percent of the world's cultivable land.

Mr. Peng's declaration on population figures followed the disclosure a week ago that many family planning officials in China's provinces had falsified reports on the number of births. The official People's Daily newspaper said that

#### Marines to Discharge Ex-Hostage of Tehran

The Associated Press CAMP PENDLETON, California - A U.S. Marine with emotional troubles caused by the 444 days of captivity at the U.S. Embassy in Iran will be honorably cides roughly with projections discharged soon despite his desire made by foreign experts. Some say to remain in the corps, officials

Staff Sergeant John D. McKeei Jr., 35, who contends that his problems are manageable, will be disthe target. charged with a 10-percent medical Such an unanticipated increase disability this month, according to would come to more than the popu- a statement this week by the Malation of Mexico, which was about rine Corps in Washington. He was a guard at the embassy in Tehran when it was stormed on Nov. 3, cause China has staked its econom-1979. He was among 9 marines and ic-modernization program on the 42 civilians held hostage.

birth-rate figures to avoid criticism from superiors who set unrealistic quotas for them.

An economist in Beijing said Tuesday that in Sichuan, China's most heavily populated province, officials have been underreporting t'ie birth rate by at least 50 percent.

The difficulty in meeting targets

in the world's largest nation has been dramatized by reports in the Population Journal, an official Chinese publication. It recently described how a post office official and his wife in one of the poorest provinces kept trying to have a boy and broke a record by having nine girls before a boy finally was born. In theory, China has a strict family planning program, often described as a policy of one couple, one child. But in recent years, the government has relaxed the policy, allowing more than half the couples in the countryside to have more

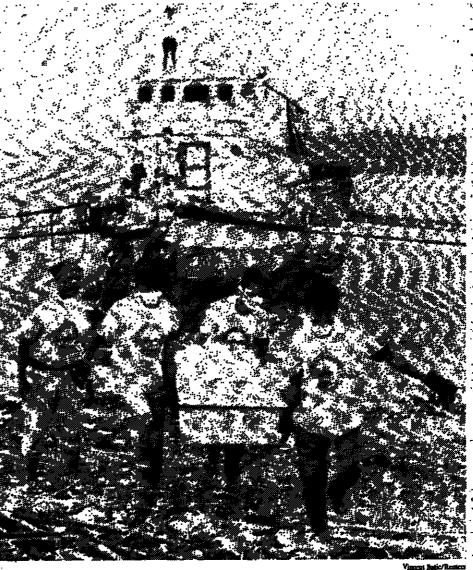
Rural couples who have a daughter as a first child are allowed to have a second baby. In most of the rural areas, couples tend to prize boys more than girls.

than one child.

Mr. Peng said that the 1.2 billion target had been set early in 1980, before a national census was conducted in 1982, and that the target "probably did not reflect a realistic picture of our population situa-tion." The minister said plans were being made to hold another census

"Before that, however," Mr. Peng said, "the figure of 1.2 billion population is still our target, and we will try to realize that by the end

He said the Chinese would "avoid resorting to coercion" in trying to meet the target.



Mass Burial for Philippine Ferry Victims

Workers unloading coffins at Tacloban in Leyte Province, where a mass burial is planned for victims of a ferry that sank Oct. 24 in a typhoon. A spokesman for Solpicio Lines, the ferry operator, said 76 people died and 200 were rescued, leaving about 130 unaccounted for. President Corazon C. Aquino ordered Sulpicio Lines to suspend business pending an investigation of its operations.

### Thai Military Denies It Skimmed **U.S. Funds Intended for Sihanouk**

By Steven Erlanger

New York Times Service cern that allegations of corruption would damage the reputation of the Thai armed forces, military spokesmen have denied that army officers and others in Thailand took funds intended to sid non-Communist guerrillas in Cambodia. A spokesman for the Thai Su-

Naruedol Dejpradiyuth, said re-ports of such theft were "irresponsible" and intended to damage the prestige of the Thai armed forces. "We have double-checked the newspaper report and found out that there is no basis for the published story," General Naruedol said, referring to a report Sunday in

preme Command, Major General

The Washington Post. The Post said Thai military officers and perhaps businessmen had nouk and his ally, the Khmer Peo-stolen about \$3.5 million from an ple's National Liberation Front led American aid program for the by Son Sann.
Cambodian guernillas.
The program

armed forces or identified the mili- ton said. tary officers so we could take disciplinary and criminal actions against the wrongdoers," the gener-

The Post report was based on an article last week in The Far Eastern Economic Review that said the Reagan administration had decided to increase its aid to the Cambodian guerrillas despite the discovery of corruption in Thailand's delivery of the assistance.

The money, provided by the Central Intelligence Agency and supposedly secret, was intended for medicine, uniforms and field equipment for the non-Communist forces of Prince Norodom Siha-

The program involved about \$12

"If the newspaper really meant million a year by 1985 and has risen well toward the armed forces, it at least 50 percent since then, an BANGKOK - Expressing con- should have coordinated with the administration official in Washing-

The armed forces chief of staff, General Sunthorn Kongsompong, said the reports had damaged the Thai military and suggested that the allegations could have been "those who want to give

Thailand a bad image,"
"I assure you that corruption is impossible," General Sunthorn said. "The news reports are un-

Prime Minister Chatichai Choonhavan said Tuesday that the allegations involved activities under the previous government, and that he had asked for an investigation. He said he was surprised that anything concerning covert opera-tions would be disclosed.

A spokesman for the previous prime minister, Prem Tinsulanonda, said he would have no com-

Members of the so-called tan-

done, or big class, are known as

the nine-year-old civil war and with

what they say is the mediocrity,

vacillation and corruption of civil-

Leftist rebels, in their largest

daytime assault in the capital in

recent years, attacked the head-

quarters of the Salvadoran Nation-

Tuesday, killing at last four soldiers and wounding 34 other people, in-

chiding the guard commander and

four civilians, a military spokes-

man said, according to a Washing-

■ Rebels Attack Guard

### Norway Says India Got Heavy Water

OSLO - Norway and India traded accusations Wednesday over reports that 15 tons of heavy.

water, which can be used in nuclear weapons, was illegally rerouted to Bombay in 1983. The head of the Norwegian par-liament's Foreign Affairs Commit-tee, Kaare Willoch, said he suspected that the water, produced by the

big Norwegian industrial concern Norsk Hydro A/S, might have been used to make atomic weapons. The government pledged to demand an explanation from In-

But India, which says that it does not possess nuclear weapons, de-nied that the water had been diverted to Bombay in violation of inter-national regulations.

"Reports that India has imported heavy water from sources other than the Soviet Union are aimed at maligning this country," S. Raj-gonal of the Atomic Energy Commission in India said in an inter-

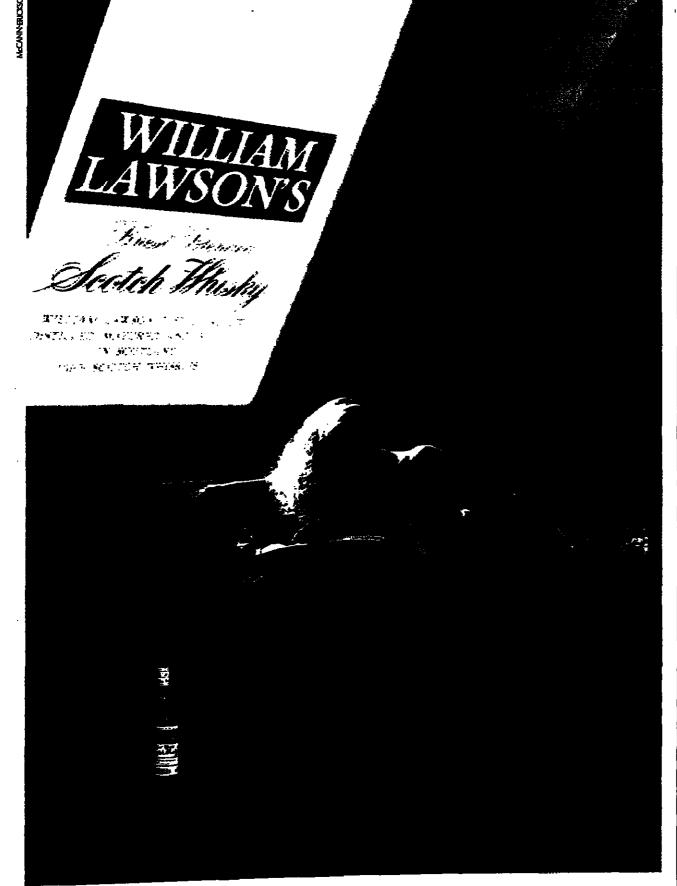
He added that India had imported only small quantities of heavy water from the Soviet Union under the strict safeguards of the International Atomic Energy Agency.

Norway's assistant state prosecutor, Tor Aksel Busch, said Tuesday that the heavy water, which was sold to the West German company Rohstoff-Einführ in December 1983 by Norsk Hydro, had traveled from Basel, Switzerland, to Bombay on a flight that was also al Guard with mortar and rifle fire carrying several tons delivered from the Soviet Union.

> Norsk Hydro has manufactured about 450 tons of the substance, also known as deuterium oxide, since the early 1950s. Rohstoff-Einführ, based in Düsseldorf and owned by Alfred Hempel, imports and distributes materials for scien-

International regulations forbid the guerrillas would attempt some the shipment of more than one ton spectacular attack in the capital before a meeting of the General As- of heavy water to India, which has sembly of the Organization of refused to sign the nuclear noncomrefused to sign the nuclear nonproliferation treaty.

We will raise the issue with India to clarify what has happened," Trade Minister Jan Balstad said in



Light up your evening with a great Scotch.

### Colonel to Lead El Salvador's Army

from 12,000 to 57,000 men. But

despite billions of dollars in U.S. aid, the military has been unable to

Farabundo Marti National Libera-

In announcing the planned change on television Saturday

night, General Blandon said he was

stepping down to spend more time

with his family and to make room

for restive younger officers. He said he would become the military atta-

The promotion of Colonel Pon-

ce, commander of the 3rd Brigade,

is part of a months-long shake-up

that has given 1966 graduates of

the military academy command of

By Lindsey Gruson New York Times Service SAN SALVADOR - in a move designed to improve the Salvadoran Army's effectiveness in the deadlocked war against the rebels, Colonel René Emilio Ponce has been promoted to chief of staff

over several more senior officers. "If he can't get the army moving again, it might as well get off the playing field," a Western specialist in military affairs commented. "He's by far and away the last best

Colonel Ponce, 41, whose promotion Tuesday had been expected, replaced General Adolfo Blandon, 30, who was appointed five years ago when the Salvadoran military was widely accused of brutality and appeared to be losing the war with the Marxist-led guerrillas. He staved off a rebel victory and

Ramstein Toll Rises to 70

virtually all key posts in the armed forces. He is the valedictorian and ton Post report from San Salvador.
The rebel attack occurred amid a general increase in their activity across the country, and observers had predicted in recent days that

defeat the guerrillas, known as the patient with the lack of progress in

hospital said Wednesday.

HANOVER, West Germany -British soldier has died of injuries suffered in the Ramstein air show disaster in August, raising the death toll to 70, a West German

In recent months, the rebels have vowed to step up daytime attacks against military installations, but this was their first such action.

American States on Nov. 14.

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Wednesday. The dispute over the radar, near Krasnovarsk, has impeded a proposed superpower agreement to haive long-range nuclear weapons. Charles E. Redman, a State De-

failed to alter the U.S. view that a

radar complex in Siberia violates

the 1972. Anti-Ballistic Missile

Treaty and that it must be torn

down, the State Department said

partment spokesman, said, "Based on what we heard to date we coninne to believe strongly that the U.S. criteria can only be met by dismantlement of the radar and destruction of the transmitter and receiver buildings, including their loundations."

He spoke after U.S. and Soviet technical experts concluded a meeting in Geneva that Moscow had requested to lay out a proposal to transform the radar into an international space center. "We had hoped they were pre-

pared to meet U.S. concerns about the radar," Mr. Redman said. "We listened to what they had to he added. "Unfortunately, the Soviet experts did not have any new proposals that addressed our

concerns and could not answer U.S. questions about how they would correct the Krasnoyarsk radar in a verifiable manner that meets U.S. criteria."

Talks on a Soviet Radar

The United States says that the radar violates the treaty because it is not on the periphery of Soviet territory and oriented outward, as the treaty requires.

Moscow says that the radar does not violate the treaty. However, it halted work on the project a year ago and offered to discuss altering structure and equipment.

Mr. Redman said that the United States continued to assert its rights under international law to take unspecified "proportional response" to the radar. He also said that Washington might yet declare the radar a "material breach" of the treaty. Some analysis have said such a declaration could unravel the arms control progress.

There had been little expectation in Washington that such a major issue could be settled with the U.S. presidential election a week away. The delegations to Geneva were

headed by William F. Burns, the director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, and Viktor P. Karpov, a senior Soviet



IBERIAN SUMMIT BEGINS IN LISBON — Felipe González of Spain, left, with Anibal Cavaco Silva of Portugal as the two prime ministers began a two-day meeting in Lisbon on Wednesday, A proposal on applying for EC funds to modernize transportation and telecommunications, as well as cooperation in preparing for the single market after 1992, were on the agenda.

### **Bonn Denies Kohl Erred on Soviets**

BONN - The government denied Wednesday that Chancellor Helmut Kohl had overstated Soviet willingness to free political prisoners, and it said that his statement had been closely coordinated with Foreign Minister Hans-Dietrich Genscher.

But West German government sources reaffirmed their earlier statements that the Soviets were unlikely to live up to the pledge relayed by Mr. Kohl at a news conference in Moscow last week.

He said then that the Kremlin had declared its readiness to free by the end of the year all people "whom the West considers to be political prisoners."

intend only to free by then people held under two articles of the Soviet penal code that are viewed in the West as being used to curtail political expression.

Western countries, including West Germany, also consider as political prisoners some people held in mental institutions and some imprisoned in cases related to religious beliefs.

West German officials said that they would be happy with release of any political prisoners even if, as expected, the Soviets fell short of the pledge that Mr. Kohl had described. "We regard this as a process, and once the Soviets start the process, then we would view this as very encouraging," an official said.

**ARABS**:

### **ISRAEL:** Shamir Seeks Coalition

#### (Continued from page 1)

remnant of these Jews made their way to Palestine after World War II and began rebuilding a shattered culture.

"The Jews of Eastern Europe were supposed to be dead," said a Jewish philosopher, David Hart- Views of Begin man. "We told sentimental stories about them and watched 'Fiddler

on the Roof." "But what was actually happening was one of the great survivalist dramas in Jewish history: the ability of these people to be resurrected. These little so-called fiddlers on the roof have learned the art of power. The ghetto went to vote."

religious support because they generally do not survey the ultra-Orthodox, many of whom do not have President Hosni Mubarak of Egypt telephones and are suspicious of outsiders.

Former Prime Minister Mena-Press International reported.

The reclusive Mr. Begin, 75, said in the brief interview with Israeli radio that he had not voted.

■ Palestinian Is Killed

The army said that Israeli soldiers had killed a Palestinian man who confronted them Wednesday as they were pursuing stone-throwing youths into his home in the West Bank town of Qalqilya. The Associated Press reported.

Scattered violence was reported in the occupied lands, including stone-throwing incidents and tire barricades set on fire to block Israeli patrols.

Agence France-Presse

Besides postponing price decon- British Civil Servants ing other measures to curtail public

anxiety about price increases. One is a crackdown on private cooperatives that buy raw materi- civil servant unions voted Wednesals like flour or fabric at state prices, then sell their finished products at a premium. A decree by the tion against 18 union members last state price committee would re- month, the unions announced. The quire that all goods made with state ingredients be subject to state price

Vladimir G. Klyuyev, the minister of light industry, said last week that the government also plans new financial "incentives" to induce factories to continue making cheaper products

A Chinese correspondent pointed out that this would be inconsistent with the idea of making factories pay their own way.

"Yes," Mr. Klyuyev acknowledged. "Well, nobody said the state should be cut out altogether."

Israeli pollsters completely Dismay at Likud missed the 50 percent increase in brokered a conciliatory meeting be-

chem Begin said in a rare interview Wednesday that the Israeli elections were a referendum on the policies of Mr. Peres and Labor, showing that the party had "failed in all of its programs," United

### Call One-Day Strike

LONDON - Britain's five main day in favor of a 24-hour strike on Nov. 7 to protest government acgovernment took disciplinary action against 18 workers at its secret ham, 130 kilometers (about 75 miles) west of here, for refusing to relinquish their union membership. Four of the workers were fired.

In 1983, the government of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher approved measures making it illegal for workers at its General Communication Headquarters to belong to unions. Most of the 6,000 workers at the headquarters agreed to give up their union membership in exchange for a £1,000 (\$1,750)

tween King Hussein of Jordan and the PLO chairman, Yasser Arafat. The meeting was designed to show Israeli voters that Middle East peace could still be found through the so-called "Jordanian option advanced by Mr. Peres.

(Coatinued from page 1)

Israel, like the United States, refuses to deal with the PLO, and Mr. Peres had thus sought an Arab interlocutor in Jordan.

Some Palestinian commentators suggested that they saw advantages in a Likud victory, since Mr. Shamir had stated his positions clearly whereas Mr. Peres had appeared vague and uncertain. "It is a question of knowing who you are dealing with," a commentator in Amman said.

Damascus-based, hard-line Palestinian factions and Syria, which increasingly has been isolated in Middle East diplomacy, sought to portray the election result as vindicating their rejection of Mr. Arafat's perceived moderation in favor of confrontation.

Tishrin, an official daily newspaper in Damascus, said that no matter who won the election. Israel's intention remained "the emptying of the Palestinian land of its legal sons and annexing it to the Zionist

#### # U.S. Pledges 'Strong' Ties The White House said Wednesday that Washington would maintain "strong, friendly relations" listening installation at Chelten- with a new Israeli government, Agence France-Presse reported from Milwaukee.

"Israel is a strong and important ally of the United States." a White House spokesman, Roman Popa-diuk, said in Milwaukee, where President Ronald Reagan was campaigning for Vice President George Bush, the Republican candidate for president. "We enjoy strong, friendly bilateral relations. That relationship will continue with the new Israeli government."

### JAPAN: Hirohito's Illness Puts Damper on Economy SOVIET: Inflation Threatens the Pace of Change

(Continued from page 1) the spokesman said. Similarly, the

annual Old Book Festival in Kanda, a neighborhood of university students and antiquarian book dealers, was canceled partly because Kanda is in the Chiyoda Ward of Tokyo, which also in-cludes the Imperial Palace where Hirohito lies ill.

Although the festival normally accounts for as much as one-fifth of the dealers' annual income, the store association chairman, Hide-hiro Hayashi, said there was no choice but to cancel the event. "We are living beneath the knees of His Majesty," he explained.

Businesses in Nagoya, a provincial capital between Tokyo and Osaka, have estimated that they lost billions of yen when the Chunichi Dragons, the hometown basehall team, won the pennant for the first time in years but canceled their victory party, parade and celebratory department store sales. But throughout Japan, the

steadiest losers have been those as-

East German Flees to West

MUNICH — An East German technician fled across the Czechoslovak frontier into Bavaria on-Wednesday, the Munich border sociated with celebrations, with the company parties that are a fixture of the Japanese business scene, with showy weddings. One wholesaler lost a contract for 1,400 lobsters, for example, when the singer Hiroshi Itsuki canceled the reception following his well-publicized marriage, and florists, musicians

and others have suffered, too. The manager of one of Tokyo's most elegant hotels said he had lost about 500 million yen (\$4 million) through canceled parties and receptions; it is considered inappropriate, he said, to charge the nor-

mal cancellation fees. "Companions" and comics, musicians and florists — all fear that the worst is coming, since Japan's biggest gift-giving and partythrowing season is approaching. Bonenkai, or forget-the-year parties, are a subindustry of their own in December, and they are likely to be hard hit this year.

One businessman said that many executives found the December round of daily and obligatory drinking parties a drain and were secretly relieved to take a year off.

But Mr. Aozora, the comedian, noting that many comics were fall-ing behind on their bills, could find no such silver lining. The hatsuwarai or first laugh of the new year, is considered lucky, so early January is usually his busiest sea"Of course, we feel great sympa-thy with his majesty," he said. "We are not laughing at his majesty. We just want to make people happy by making them laugh."

A Plan for 'X-Day' Most Japanese government officials fully expect Hirohito's death to arrive by year's end, and they have mapped out a precise reac-

tion. The New York Times report-

"X-Day" is the polite euphemism universally used by diplomats, bureaucrats, members of parliament and press spokesmen to

refer to his death. On the day itself the cabinet will meet in two emergency sessions, one to announce the event and the other to chose a name for the new emperor's era. The choice has already been made, it appears, but it is one of the country's most tightly held state secrets.

Foreign governments will be notified, and the country will begin a two-day shutdown: no commercaals on television, few offices and factories open and civic events can-

The government's official monrning period will extend six more days. The official funeral —a huge affair if the death of Hirohito's father, the Emperor Taisho, in 1926 is any guide — will follow 45 days after X-Day.

(Continued from page 1)

have changed little over the years, the prices that consumers actually pay have risen because widespread shortages drive shoppers to the more-expensive black market.

Under Mr. Gorbachev, inflation has come into the open, and apparently increased sharply. New economic laws have created a number of legal ways to circumvent the official price controls.

Many of the farm products that once went automatically into the state-run, price-controlled grocery stores are now sold in deregulated farmers markets or through cooperatives.

New private businesses have more freedom to charge what the market will bear for a dinner out or a custom-made blouse. Industry, under increasing pres-

sure to pay its own way, has taken advantage of a new provision called "Index N," which allows factories to introduce higher prices for new, higher-quality products. Many factories have stopped mak-ing the old, price-controlled goods in favor of newer goods that are slightly improved and much more

Soviet housewives complain that 32-cent hand soap has disappeared from the stores, to be replaced by fancier soap costing a dollar or more. The manager of the GUM mated in August that inflation undepartment store recently told the der Mr. Gorbachev had reached 7 weekly Nedelya that the prices of percent a year and would grow dramatically when price controls endmen's and women's boots have more than doubled in the past three ed. years. Television sets. refrigerators, "It is virtually certain that within

toothpaste, perfume and several kinds of clothing are now generally a few years the Soviets will have at least Hungarian-type inflation, and available only in costlier Index N quite possibly will slide into much versions. nore severe Polish-type inflation. PlanEcon wrote in its newsletter. The freer discussion of inflation is part of a gradually increasing trols, Soviet officials are consider-

candor about economic affairs. Last week. Mr. Gostev made public for the first time the official estimate of the national budget deficit: 36.3 billion rubles (\$58 billion) for next year. The estimate was later revised by budget cuts to 35 billion

Western economists said the admission was an important step toward an honest economic debate. although they consider the actual figure to be much higher. Inflation is even more difficult to

measure accurately because there is no Soviet retail price index - a basket of everyday goods whose average prices can be checked periodically and compared with previous levels. A Soviet statistician, Nikolai Byelov, announced plans last month to develop such an index.

PlanEcon, a Washington-based company that specializes in analyzing the economies of the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe, esti-

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### **SCIENCE**

# **Asteroid Collision Theories Get New Backing**

By Walter Sullivan

New York Times Service ATASTROPHIC collisions with asteroids and comets have played a major role on Earth in shaping geology, climate and the evolution of life, a growing number of scientists assert.

The perception of the importance of massive collisions in the Earth's history has been stimulated by recent discoveries that large objects have smashed into the planet with surprising frequency. In addition, astronomers are discovering more and more large asteroids that could one day collide with Earth. The planet, says Dr. Engene M. Shoemaker of the U.S. Geological Survey, "resides in an asteroid swarm."

Theories, some highly speculative, have linked past impacts to a variety of key events in the Earth's history. The theories suggest that impacts caused reversals in the Earth's magnetic field, the onset of ice ages, the splitting apart of continents 80 million years ago and great volcanic cruptions, including one that spread lava over much of India 66 million years ago.

The impacts may also have played a major role in the evolution of life. Although scientists still debate the theory that climate changes wrought by massive collisions wiped out the dinosaurs, some evolution experts now suggest that such impacts may have caused numerous wrenching turns in the history of

The rising excitement about collisions with comets and asteroids became evident at a conference on "Global Catastrophes in Earth History," held recently at Snowbird, Utah, under sponsorship of the Lunar and Planetary Institute in Houston and the National Academy of Sciences.

The number of known or suspected impacts on Earth has expanded rapidly in recent years. Newly identified candidates include the Kara Kul crater, 35

miles wide (about 55 kilometers), and its neighbor, the 10-mile East Kara crater, which is partly under water along the coast of the Kara Sea in the Soviet Union. Another crater, about 30 miles wide, was discovered in the Pamir Mountains of the Soviet Union, near the Chinese border. Scientists have also found evidence of a huge collision 34 million years ago about 100 miles

off the coast of New Jersey.

One crater buried under sediment near Manson, lows, was formed at the time of the dinosaur extinctions, although this one, by itself, would not have been large enough to seriously alter the climate.

Experts also say that further asteroid or comet collisions with Earth must be expected because the number of asteroids discovered in orbits that cross or come near that of Earth is increasing rapidly.

Astronomers have found more than 80 asteroids with diameters of at least one kilometer (six-tenths of a mile) that could threaten the Earth. Dr. Shoemaker who, with his wife Carolyn, discovered 10 such asteroids in 1987 alone, estimates there are 1,100.

The chance that a giant asteroid or comet will crash to Earth during a human lifetime is small but not negligible, according to estimates by Dr. Shoemaker. Those big enough to dig a hole six miles wide, thus creating havoc on the entire planet, occur on the average every 100,000 years, Dr. Shoemaker estimates And objects big enough to cause a crater a half-mile wide fall about every thousand years, he believes.

Another expert, Dr. George W. Wetherill of the
Carnegie Institution of Washington, said he generally

agreed with Dr. Shoemaker's estimates, although he thinks such impacts may be slightly less frequent. That impacts might cause reversals of the Earth's

magnetism has been discussed by several groups of scientists including Dr. Richard A. Muller and Donald E. Morris at the Lawrence Berkeley Laboratory of

the University of California. Ever since it was discovered in the 1950s that the magnetic field of the Earth reverses its polarity at seemingly irregular intervals, scientists have sought to explain why.

According to a theory advanced by the Berkeley scientists, the reversals could have been triggered by extraterrestrial impacts that initiated a complicated series of climatic and rotational changes that in turn affected the Earth's magnetic field.

Under this theory, an impact would envelope the Earth in dust and smoke, causing a cooling that would deposit excess snow on land near the poles. The snow, by its reflectivity, would further reduce the absorption of solar heat and start a new ice age.

The resulting buildup of ice would trap much of the

Earth's water at the poles, reducing water levels near the equator. If the sea level at the equator dropped 30 feet, this would transfer enough mass from low latitudes to the poles to speed up the Earth's rotation.

This phenomenon would be similar to the spinning figure skater whose speed increases when his or her arms are drawn m.

The faster rotation of the Earth's solid mantle would disrupt the flow of material in the liquid interior whose flow of electrons generates the planet's magnetism. The magnetic field would fade over about a thousand years until new currents in the liquid core began generating a magnetic field, either the same as

In arguing the case for this concept the proponents note that, of the four known impacts that have strewn a distinctive glassy debris, known as tektites, across the Earth, three coincided with magnetic reversals. The fingernail-sized tektites, whose shape was stream-lined as they flew through the atmosphere while still molten, are found in deposits over vast areas of the

One of these collisions, 14.8 million years ago, created the Ries Crater in West Germany, throwing a rain of tektites across central Europe, especi Czechoslovakia. Dr. Muller and Dr. Morris noted that debris falling back into the crater was imprinted with magnetism that is the opposite of today's polarization. However magnetism in sediment that subsequently accumulated in the crater was consistent with today's polarization

Others have also tried to link impacts with the onset of ice ages. Last summer Frank T. Kyte, Lei Zhou and John T. Wasson of the University of California at Los Angeles reported finding evidence of a collision in several sediment cores extracted from the southeast Pacific 8.700 miles west of Cape Horn. The deposits were attributed to an asteroid 500 yards in diameter hitting that area in the late Pliocene, 2.3 million years

The researchers noted that, while the impact did not create known extinctions, it coincided with the onset of the first northern ice age. Water vapor tossed aloft the impact, they suggested, could have created clouds reflecting enough simlight to cool the Earth. But whether impacts caused mass extinctions and

influenced the evolution of life remains an issue of great scientific controversy. Dr. Steven J. Gould of Harvard, summing up the Snowbird conference, said that the classic Darwin theory no longer accounts for evolution in the long run. Since human activity is now wiping out many species, he was asked if this was comparable to an

"Too soon to know," he replied. But great impacts produce "different rules," he added. Evolution has not progressed in a smooth manner but has struck out along new lines after each great impact. The ice caps grow larger at both poles, trapping much of the world's water and reducing the amount of water at the equator. This shift in the Earth's mass toward its axis causes the Earth's solid mantle and crust to rotate more rapidly than the moiten core, much as a spinning skater speeds up by drawing arms close to the body. The rapid rotation disrupts the molten currents in the core, largely eliminating the Earth's magnetism.

The core and the overlying mantie eventually reach an equilibrium speed, allowing the material in the core to develop a new pattern of currents that again generates a magnetic field. Sometimes electrons in the core move in essentially the same patterns as before the Impact, generating a magnetic field of the same polarity. At other times, some theorists say, the electrons can move in an opposite pattern, producing a magnetic field of reversed polarity. Today's north magnetic pole, for example,



than the

### IN BRIEF

### Sunken Crust May Set Off Quakes

DENVER (Reuters) - Much of the Earth's crust has sunk into the interior of the planet, setting off a chain of chemical reactions that helps caplain why earthquakes occur, according to an American scientist.

Don Anderson, professor of geophysics at California Institute of Technology, said his discovery grew out of an attempt to solve the mystery of why the crusts of the moon and Mars are so much thicker than that of the Earth. In a speech at the meeting of the Geological Society of America, Dr. Anderson said the Earth's "missing" crust has sunk into the interior of the planet, or middle mantle, to a depth of 250 to 400 miles

### Spinning Star Produces Pulsar Wind

PASADENA, California (UPI) — Astronomers trying to unravel the mysteries of the distant spimning stars known as pulsars have evidence that one of the whirling bodies is creating a pulsar wind.

The pulsar, a star that makes a complete rotation every 1.6 milliseconds, is surrounded by a halo of hydrogen gas that scientists at the California Institute of Technology say is apparently the luminescent evidence of the pulsar wind. "This pulsar is giving off high velocity wind composed of very energetic particles. The star is pushing wind out of its way." explained J. Jeff Hester, co-author of the discovery reported in the journal Nature.

### Hepatitis B Can Accelerate AIDS

SAN FRANCISCO (UPI) — Scientists who say they have found evidence that the hepatitis B virus can speed up the spread of the AIDS virus are now trying to determine if being vaccinated against hepatitis is a good idea for those at highest rise, of getting AIDS.

Doctors long have suspected that hepatitis B virus, or HBV, may play a role in the rate of progression of AIDS.

Now University of California-San Francisco researchers say they have

discovered the first evidence of HBV's acting directly on the AIDS virus. The researchers said their test-tube studies showed that an "X protein" produced by HBV can activate genes in the AIDS virus that could make it duplicate itself faster.

### **Anemia Tied to Epstein-Barr Virus**

nucleosis also may trigger a rare form of anemia that can lead to death, scientists report in the Philadelphia-based Annals of Internal Medicine. The DNA, or genetic code, of the Epstein-Barr virus has been found in the bone marrow of patients with aplastic anemia. The bone marrow quits functioning and fails to produce enough red blood cells to carry oxygen. While unlikely to be a cause of bone marrow failure among those who lack a history of infectious monomicleosis, the virus must be considered as a possible cause of aplastic anemia, the authors wrote.

# Radiation Is Used to Combat Transplant Rejection

extratemestrial collision

By Sandra Blakeslee New York Times Service HANDFUL of scientists are pursuing new research into a radical form of radiation therapy for people who receive organ transplants. The researchers have shown plants. The researchers have shown that the radiation which funds.

Moreover, the radiation therapy that the radiation, which fundamentally alters the immune system. greatly reduces, or in some cases

drugs that combat rejection. The therapy, called total lymphoid irradation or TLI, induces permanent acceptance of transplanted organs, said Dr. Samuel Strober, a Stanford University immunologist and pioneer of the therapy in transplant medicine.

es, the need for the toxic

Before the powerful anti-rejecwas great interest in using radiation to combat transplant rejection, but not as comfortable with radiation. this flagged when the drug proved

bance. The drugs are also expensive, especially for young panents who may require them for the rest of their lives. Patients typically spend from \$6,000 to \$10,000 a

may help patients who do not respond to the drugs. One medical center in San Francisco has used radiation to reverse rejection episodes in such transplant recipients. Researchers in Italy, Belgium

and South Africa have also reported promising results in experiments with the radiation therapy, Dr. Strober said. Still, he said the therapy is not likely to become standard treatment soon. It is logistically tion drug cyclosporine came into complicated, he said, and transwide use about five years ago, there plant surgeons in the United States are more familiar with drugs and

Transplants are rejected because successful and simpler to employ. a body's immune system identifies But the doctors are pursuing the the organ as an invader and tries to ter one year," a rate far higher than research now because they have destroy it. Unless the rejection can learned that the anti-rejection be controlled or a second trans-drugs can have serious side effects, plant arranged, the recipient dies. including kidney damage, thinning Total lymphoid irradiation was

years ago by Dr. Henry Kaplan at Stanford University. Used to treat Hodgkin's disease, a cancer of the lymph system, the therapy involves irradiating the entire lymph system while other vital organs are shield-

In treating the cancer patients, Kaplan noticed that a patient's immune system was often temporarily suppressed, said Dr. John Najarian, a leading transplant surgeon at the University of Minnesota. The immune system would slowly come back 18 months to two years after radiation, he said.

Spurred by this notion, Dr. Na-jarian in the late 1970s applied the therapy to young patients who had rejected a first kidney and seemed unlikely, without dramatic intervention, to retain a second.

"We got good results," he said.
"Sixty to 70 percent of patients survived the second transplant afstandard at the time. Then cyclosporin arrived. Dr. Najanjan said. and radiation therapy was shelved. the therapy, especially herpes outexperiment. Spleen and white Dr. Strober
Although physicians try to give breaks and warts. But these attacks blood cells from the kidney donors five years.

their patients the lowest doses pos-sible, Dr. Strober said, many peo-ple who receive transplants early in life may run into serious cum tive side effects from an anti-rejection drug.

Dr. Strober said that most patients who received the radiation therapy before their transplants are extraordinarily tolerant of their

During treatment, he said, about 90 percent of a patient's lymphocytes are destroyed by small doses of radiation over a nine-week period. Lymphocytes, found primarily in lymph nodes, are a category of white blood cells involved with recognizing foreign cells and orchestrating attacks against the invaders. After radiation, a new organ is implanted and a special drug is given that "mops up the remaining lym-phocytes," Dr. Strober said.

. At this point, the patient's immune system is incapacitated, he said, and must begin rebuilding itself. Many patients develop viral infections in the first months after well were selected for a follow-up

vir. or other treatmen The radiation therapy seems to work by returning the immune sys-

tem to its embryonic state, Dr. Strober said. By transplanting the organ, just as its immune cells are learning to distinguish "self" from "non-self," he said, it seems possible to trick the system into accepting the foreign tissue. The therapy also seems to promote a higher than normal number of cells, called

mme system attacks. Dr. Strober said he is closely following 25 patients who received the therapy with their kidney transplants three to five years ago. Most are doing well on very low doses of a single anti-rejection drug, prednisone. Although several have experienced rejection episodes, he said, the attacks are mild and easily con-

suppressors, that shut down im-

Two years after the surgery, Dr. Strober said, 11 patients who seemed to be doing particularly

trolled.

transplant. He said that, when these cells were mixed long after the transplants in a test tube with blood cells from the recipients, an amazing thing happened.

In nine of the 11 recipients, the "foreign" cells saved from the do-nor did not react with the recipients' cells, indicating "a state of tolerance" between donor and recipient, he said.

Because two of these patients were having trouble with their medication, he said, it was decided to withdraw drugs entirely. One patient did fine for 10 months but then lost his kidney because of a surgical complication. He had to get a second transplant and then began conventional drug treatments, Dr. Strober said. The second patient, a 60-year-old woman, has been off drugs for 18 months and is having no trouble.

A third patient, who received her kidney seven years ago in South Africa and is now being studied by Dr. Strober, has been off drugs for

### Scientists List Climate Research Goals

By Joe Kirwin STOCKHOLM — In the time temperature and, in a few cases, that global climate change has atmospheric changes. But biologigone from science fiction to front- cal organisms that interact with

page predictions, man's attempt to and formulate those physical as-understand it has been limited to pects have been neglected. the human equivalent of taking interactions must be unraveled if

Moreover, the research involves benomena such as precipitation, edimate change patterns. For that material council page document titled "A Plan for the IGBP. Scientists agree that biological

of Scientific Unions formed the International Geosphere-Biosphere Program two years ago.

Last week more than 200 scien-

tists from 40 countries discussed a research strategy in Stockholm at

page document titled "A Plan for Action." was prepared by a special

Following the meetings, the IGBP executive committee released a report outlining four areas of research that scientists believe will require attention and that will be the focus of research starting in

Three of the areas focus on the role of land plants in the cycles of chemicals in the atmosphere which give rise to the greenhouse effect; the role of oceanic organisms in the global carbon dioxide cycle; and the role of land plants in the exchange of energy and moisture be-tween land and the atmosphere.

The fourth area of research is a multi-faceted effort to recover and study past relationships between atmospheric composition, global temperature, ice mass, solar history and the distribution of land and

ocean organisms. "Much of the research we have outlined in these priority areas would fill in the gaps that we don't know much about and aren't being studied," said Dr. James McCar-thy, a Harvard professor who is the chairman of IGBP's planning committee. "The emphasis in the past has been on the physical. We need to know more about the role of biological organisms."

The first priority outlined is an area that scientists say is at the vortex of change today, "All forms of agriculture are having an effect on the greenhouse gases," said Dr. McCarthy. "The same with fossil fuels. The atmosphere is clearly being perturbed by them."

The second concern revolves around the unknown capacity of the oceans to store carbon dioxide.

"It is clear from the record of the past that the oceans have a very big impact in the cycle of carbon dioxides during glacial and nonglacial periods," said Dr. McCarthy. "Ice samples taken from Greenland show that when there were higher temperatures on Earth thousands of years ago, the ocean had higher levels of carbon dioxide. During the glacier periods it was low."

The third priority involves one of the more publicated concerns of global temperature change: deforestation. It also concerns understanding what effect the distribution of different types of vegetation has on weather patterns.

The fourth concern will provide a reference for the future. "The geosphere-biosphere inter-

actions of the past are an obvious guide to understanding how man has influenced those interactions," said Dr. Thomas Rosswall, a Swedish professor of ecology who is the executive director of the IGBP. "So it is obvious that we must dis the past and understand it



As part of its inflight service, Lufthansa distributes the International Herald Tribune to its passengers on most flights. So do most other airlines: some 39,000 copies of the IHT are distributed each day in the skies of Europe, Africa, the Middle East, Asia and the Americas. Which is why we have become known as "the inflight newspaper."

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### INTERNATIONAL POSITIONS

THE MAGAZINE FOR EUROPEAN AMERICAN EXPRESS MEMBERS

American Express is expanding its headquarters function for co-ordinating the publication of Expression Magazine throughout Europe. With a circulation of 2,5 million per issue and a steady growth potential, this substantial venture is seeking several key additions to the management team which will be based in Brussels.

### VERTISING DIRECTOR

Responsible for advertising sales, this varied and demanding position involves a wide range of activities: managing national advertising sales representatives as well as portfolios at international level - supervising the advertising content and placement according to a set policy - ensuring an optimal level of advertising revenue - maintaining customer files - marketing the magazine to potential customers.

# DUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION MANAGER

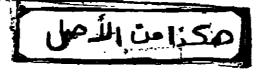
This position requires a combination of technical and administrative skills. You will be responsible for supervising the technical quality, contracts with the printers and coordination of the distribution network, as well as the administration of the American Express member lists.

# DITORIAL AND CREATIVE MANAGER

A position requiring both administrative and creative skills - you will ensure the coordination and quality content of European Editorials, based on a given structure. This involves liaising with market editorial boards, purchasing editorials, photography and copyrights and arranging for suitable translations where appropriate, as well as maintaining the editorial article and picture banks.

If you feel qualified, have the experience and want to participate in a small but active team of specialists to set up the publishing venture geared up for 1992, please send your complete résumé to Manfred Heiting, Director European Publishing, American Express, Boulevard du Souverain 100, 1170 Brussels, Belgium.





#### INTERNATIONAL MANAGER

### For Managers, Small Firms Outshine the Fortune 500

By SHERRY BUCHANAN

EW YORK — Corporate restructurings and cutbacks in the United States are dealing deadly blows to the notion that the big corporation is the only prestigend the big corporation is the only prestigend that the big corporation is the only prestigend the big corporation is the only prestigend that the big corporation is the only prestigend the big corporation is the only prestigend the big corporation is the big corporation that the big corporation the big corporation that the big corporation that the big corporat laden, rewarding and secure employer for ambitious managers. The Fortune list of the 500 biggest industrial companies in the United States traditionally gave American managers lifelong employment, high rewards, a personal identity and the sense of belonging to an elite. No more.

The companies that make up the Fortune 500 have actually shrunk since 1980, eliminating 3.1 million jobs, according to Cognetics Inc., an economic

Small companies

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forecasting firm in Cambridge, Massachussetts. Cognetics said the smaller

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successful U.S. companies are the biggestereators of jobs and at least some of these new jobs are been filled by managers leaving big corporations. "There's a whole other

the biggest creators of jobs.

world out there," said David Birch, president of Cognetics and author of "Job Creation in America."

He added that "of course there is still the prestige issue, and those who will say 'He or she wants to work for a rinky-dink

While the Fortune 500 companies have eliminated 3.1 million jobs during the past eight years, 12 million jobs have been created by smaller companies, and 4 to 5 million jobs by large, nonmanufacturing — and therefore non-Fortune 500 — companies such as Amex, Mrs. Fields' Cookies and Holiday Inns. A parallel phenomenon is the tremendous increase in business

Last year, 700,000 new companies were created in the United States, compared with 300,000 in 1975. In the past three years, the number of self-employed people has increased by 500,000 a year, and the number of partnerships by 100,000 a year. Many of these businesses are being started by managers leaving big corporations.

LTHOUGH THE UNITED STATES is enjoying a period of prosperity, managerial job losses due to restructurings and cutbacks are affecting large numbers of people. According to the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics, between January.

1981 and January, 1986, 961,000 managers lost their jobs because of cutbacks and restructurings in that five-year period.

By January, 1986, 745,000 of those had found other work, 131,000 were still unemployed and 85,000 had left the labor force, having either retired or stopped looking for work.

Nobody has actually tracked down where all the managers let go by Fortune 500 companies have ended up.

But, according to placement firms, the majority of managers over 45 years old who were laid off are not going back to Fortune

"They are so disenchanted that only a minority are going back into the big corporate environment," said Madeleine Swain, president of Swain & Swain, a New York placement firm. "On the other hand, corporate ranks are continuing to be thinned and

many of the already thin companies don't want to get fat again."

Most of Swain & Swain's clients who are between 45 and 58 years old would have been lifetime employees of Fortune 500 companies had they been given the chance. Ninety percent of those being eased out of Fortune 500 companies have spent their entire careers with the same company.

James Cabrera, president of Drake Beam Morin, another New York placement firm, said, "Typically, redundant managers go with a firms not as large as before, where they get more responsi-bility and more control."

### **Currency Rates**

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**Asian Dollar Deposits** 

U.S. Money Market Funds

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# BUSINESS/FINANCE

Agence France Presse

BRUSSELS - Negotiators from the European Community and the Soviet Union are to begin talks Thursday aimed at framing a trade agreement that European officials believe could reshape commerce between the two blocs.

the bilateral barter system, which is a major form of trade between the East and

But the talks, the officials say, are likely to skirt some important areas, such as Western exports of high-technology goods to the Eastern bloc. Such exports are re-stricted by the Coordinating Committee for Multilateral Export Control, or CO-

COM a 16-nation regulatory body.

The talks are taking place against a backdrop of unprecedented détente be-

sides signed a mutual recognition agree-

ment on June 25. Since then, Cuba and all European veen the two blocs.

Two areas that are expected to be affecthave sought diplomatic ties with the EC. ed by the agreement are joint ventures and Hungary and Czechoslovakia have also signed trade pacts with the European orga-

> Observers in Brussels see these moves as signs of the Eastern bloc's urgent need for Western investment and technology to help spur economic liberalization and po-

Meanwhile, Reuters reported Wednesday that an independent economic institute in West Berlin said slower economic

tween the EC and the Council for Mutual have led to decreased trade. The German con's trade with the EC, and because the est," such as investments in the Soviet Economic Assistance, or Comecon, the Institute for Economic Research added in Soviet Union still has a heavily centralized Eastern bloc trade organization. The two its report that short-term prospects for and subsidized economy. increased trade appeared to be weak. Eco- Another EC source suggested that the

EC and Soviet Union Are Set to Begin Talks on Forging a Trade Accord

Still, the trade accord signed by Hungary to reach, and the EC is likely to be the most ambitious yet, a spokesman for the European Commission said.

to the EC. Hungary also agreed to keep forced barter to a minimum, while both sides pledged to cooperate in scientific and

growth in Eastern Europe and stagnating more complicated, the spokesman said. Western demand for Eastern bloc products given the size of the Soviet share of Comegiven the size of the Soviet share of Come-

nomic reforms in Eastern Europe were Soviets might be willing to make concesbeing introduced at different speeds, it sions and to accept a rather unspecific but said, and had yet to markedly improve swiftly concluded agreement, rather than a ary, 1987. more complete one that could take longer

Based on that assumption, the EC spokesman said, the accord would probably avoid issues concerning exports of sen-The pact calls for the progressive lifting sitive high technology, such as computers of quota restrictions on Hungarian exports and industrial robotics, which could rouse U.S. anxieties,

Nor would there be any bilateral financial provisions in an agreement, the spokesnan said. The Soviet Union's external debt But negotiations with Moscow could be is estimated to be about \$40 billion.

He said the talks could focus on areas in which there is an "immediate mutual inter-

Union by Western companies.

According to an unofficial estimate, the Soviet Union has concluded 109 joint ventures with Western concerns since the mixed companies were authorized in Janu-

Page 9

A source said that the EC would also insist, as with the Hungarian agreement, on easing the practice of barter trading, but that it could meet resistance.

The barter system has been a favored Soviet trade device since world oil prices started to fall and the value of the dollar diminished its hard-currency revenues.

The EC opposes the forced use of countertrade, saying it chiefly benefits large European companies that have the personnel and infrastructure to resell the exchanged goods.

### **Business** Efficiency Increases U.S. Productivity

Up in 3d Quarter WASHINGTON — The productivity of U.S. businesses rose

strongly in the third quarter, reversing a loss of efficiency in the second quarter that was much greater than economists had previously calculated, the government said Wednesday. Productivity among nonfarm

businesses, responsible for three-quarters of U.S. economic activity, rose at an annual rate of 1.3 percent from July through September, the Labor Department said, with a 2.8 percent increase in output. In the second quarter, productivity dropped by 2.4 percent, the first quarterly decline since 1986. Earli-

er calculations had put the second quarter fall at 1.4 percent. Productivity in the manufacturing sector, accounting for about a marter of economic activity, rose

4.3 percent in the third quarter on a 6.5 percent increase in output, the est this year. The department also reported that orders to U.S. factories for manufactured goods dropped 1.9 percent in September, reflecting a

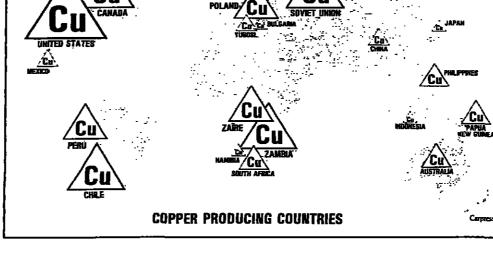
unge in aircraft orders. Orders for durable and nondurable goods dropped to \$222.6 billion September, \$4.4 billion below the August level.

Total orders in the transporta-tion sector fell 9.8 percent to \$31.3 billion. Ignoring that fall, total orders were down only 0.5 percent.

Overall orders in the defense catgory fell by 12.5 percent to \$7 billion in September. Demand in the civilian categories was down, too, by 1.5 percent, the biggest setback since a 2.9 percent drop in January 1987.

The key category of nondefense capital goods, an indicator of industry investment plans, fell 10 percent to \$34.9 billion.

Separately, sales of new U.S. homes fell 7.8 percent in September, the biggest drop since May 1987, the Commerce Department



### Price of Copper Surges to a Record

### Strike in Peru Puts a Squeeze on the Sought-After Metal

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches LONDON — Copper prices, pushed up by a Peruvian miners' strike, hit a record high on the London Metal Exchange on Wednes-day amid rising demand for base metals from industrialized nations.

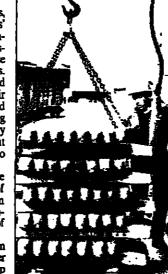
Peruvian union officials said Tuesday that talks to resolve their dispute with the government and the private sector over negotiating rights had broken down completely and there was no settlement in sight for the strike, which has lasted two

Copper for delivery in three months' time hit an all-time high of \$2,960 a metric ton at one stage in morning trading in London, com-pared with an opening price of \$2,925.

On the Commodity Exchange in New York, the spot price of copper for November delivery closed up 5.1 cents a pound, at \$1.535, on Wednesday, while the pivotal De-cember delivery contract rose 4.4 cents, to \$1.463 a pound. The strength of the futures mar-

ket prompted more refiners of copper to raise their prices by like amounts. For example, Magma Copper Co. announced an immedi-

ate rise of a cent a pound, to \$1.535. Copper prices have also gained from an across-the-board surge in industrial consumption of all base metals recently. Chinese buying has bolstered copper, nickel, alumi-



Loading copper ingots.

num and zinc prices, traders in London said.

"Base metal prices have moved ahead on a fundamentally strong background," said analyst John Harris at the London-based brokerage, Rudolf Wolff.

Increased demand from United States, Europe and Asian consum-

London Metal Exchange stocks, a barometer of international supply and demand. Commenting on rumors in New York on Tuesday that the strike in Peru had ended, Guillermo Diaz Sojo, an official of the Miners' and

Metallurgical Workers' Confedera-tion, which has 60,000 members, said. "How can we end the strike if our demands are not met?" "While Peru now ranks fifth or sixth among copper producers," said Bette Raptopoulos, a metals

specialist at Prudential-Bache Securities in New York, "the current global supply situation is such that any reduction in output adds upward pressure on prices." Last summer, a strike by Peru's copper miners slashed that coun-

tons, roughly a seventh of its normal annual production. The current strike is reducing Pe-

ruvian copper output by about 1,000 tons a day, Ms. Raptopoulos

One major producer in the country, the Southern Peru Copper Co., has reportedly said that it has only a 10-day supply of the metal above ground and will have to suspend hipments when it runs out

Meanwhile, metals dealers noted, Japan and China have become particularly aggressive buyers of See COPPER, Page 15

# **Airbus Subsidy** Likely in Bonn **Despite Delay**

By Ferdinand Protzman International Herald Tribune
FRANKFURT — The West

German government is likely to ap-prove 5 billion Deutsche marks \$2.81 billion) in new subsidies for the loss-plagued Airbus Industrie on Monday, despite last-minute objections from the Free Democratic Party, which blocked the plan at a cabinet meeting Wednes-

day, government sources said.

The cabinet was expected to approve the plan at the meeting, culminating more than two years of government efforts to clear the way for Daimler-Benz AG, the nation's largest industrial concern, to take a 30-percent stake in Messerschmidt-Bölkow-Blohm GmbH, West Germany's largest aerospace concern.

MBB has a 37.9-percent equity holding in the Airbus Industrie consortium, which groups West Germany, Britain, France and

But approval was blocked by obections from the Free Democratic Party, the junior partner in Chan-cellor Helmut Kohl's center-right coalition government. Ironically, **Economics Minister Martin Bange**mann, who presented the plan, is the former chairman of the FDP.

Sources in Bonn said the FDP's presidium felt it had not been adequately informed about the plan and that certain aspects, particularly provisions to protect Daimler from foreign exchange losses stemtry's output by an estimated 50,000 ming from MBB's Airbus participation, were contrary to the party's liberal, free-market philosophy.

Mr. Bangemann was visiting Asia last week when the party presidium met to discuss the plan, the

"The FDP presidium wanted time to consider the plan and to present their ideological objections," a government official said.
"They did not have any specific proposals and I believe the plan will be accepted as it stands on Monday. There really is no better

At a press conference after the cabinet meeting, Mr. Bangemann

also defended the plan and took a shot at his party's tactics.

"We negotiated on this for over two years," he said. "We have looked at every possible solution and this is the best. In any case, it is far better than what we had today."

The "Elephants Wedding," as the German press has dubbed a Daimler-MBB union, is to be the centerpiece of a major restructuring of West Germany's aerospace and defense sectors, creating one of the world's largest aerospace and defense concerns.

Under the plan, which Mr. Ban-gemann and Finance Minister Gerhard Stoltenberg agreed to last week, Airbus would receive about 5 billion DM in additional subsidies over the next 10 years, government sources said.

About 2.6 billion DM of that would go to protect Daimler-MBB from any Airbus losses on the A-300, A-310 and A-320 models caused by a decline of the dollar to

a level of 1.60 DM. Another 1.7 billion DM would provide exchange rate guarantees for the new Airbus A-330 and A-340 models, covering 75 percent of the risks until 1998 and 50 percent until the year 2000. The remainder will cover old debts.

Airbus calculates its costs on the basis of 2.00 DM to the dollar. which is currently trading about

With its foreign-exchange risks covered, Daimler would acquire a 30 percent stake in MBB through a capital increase at the beginning of next year, with an option to later increase its holding to 51 percent. government sources said. MBB is 2.5-percent owned by the West

ia and Bremen. In addition, the federal govern-ment has agreed to take a 20 percent stake in a new MBB subsidiary to be set up as a holding company for the Airbus stake. The stake is currently held by Deutsche Airbus GmbH, a wholly owned MBB sub-

German states of Hamburg, Bavar-

See AIRBUS, Page 11

### Swiss Lift Secrecy for U.S. Probe

LAUSANNE, Switzerland witzerland's supreme court agreed Wednesday to lift the country's strict banking secrecy to help U.S. investigators probe links between

organized crime and U.S. labor The court said it rejected an appeal for secrecy by a French indus-trialist who holds a numbered account at a Geneva bank, allowing access by the U.S. organized crime strike force to his banking records.

The U.S. investigators wanted to examine the French industrialist's Swiss account in efforts to track down part of the \$20 million that vanished from U.S. bank accounts held by unions, including the International Brotherhood of Teamsters and the Sheet Metal Workers, between 1981 and 1984, court records

Account number 700554 at the Geneva branch of Discount Bank and Trust Co. holds \$500,000 that U.S. investigators have linked to the missing money. The industrialist, who was not identified, had argued that bank records about the funds should not be released to the United States as part of a request for legal assistance the U.S. Justice Department filed in 1986.

The Swiss court disallowed the account holder's argument that he was not connected to the missing funds and that the United States might pass information to French tax authorities. But the court required U.S. officials to protect his

The \$20 million had been deposited by unions with First United Fund Ltd. in New York.

The \$500,000 traced to the Geneva account passed through three banks, two American and one Eu- alyst with Barclays de Zoete Wedd ropean, before reaching its destina-

### Société Générale Acts To Fend Off Investor

By Jacques Neher Special to the Herald Tribiane

PARIS - The besieged Société Générale, the third-largest bank in France, said Wednesday that it would employ a capital increase, made earlier this autumn, to defend itself from advances by a hostile investor group headed by Georges

Meanwhile, Mr. Pébereau's group, Marceau Investissements. was rumored to possess 30 percent of Societé Générale's stock. Only last week, French banking authorities gave Marceau permission to hold more than 10 percent of the bank's shares.

Separately, the Paris stock market's regulatory authority, the Commission des Opérations de Bourse, said it was looking into Marcean's stock transactions, but that it was not mounting a formal

Marc Vienot, chairman of Société Générale, said management would use a 2.8 billion-franc (\$461 million) issue of convertible bonds and warrants last September to dilute Marceau's holdings. If all the bonds were converted and the warrants fully subscribed,

Société Générale would have an additional 12.6 million shares outstanding, bringing the total to 68.5 million. This would dilute the value of current shares by 20 percent, Mr. Vienot said. Under such a scenario, Marceau, which said last week that it controlled 9.16 percent of the bank's

stock, would see that stake reduced

to about 7 percent. A 30 percent

position, if rumors in the French

press on Wednesday proved true,

would shrink to 24 percent. "I think we've got a possible allor-nothing situation on our hands," said George Gallagher, anin London. Mr. Pébereau's group has not indicated whether it is seek-

# ing control of Société Générale, or

of only a minority stake.
"Société Générale's board and management is very unhappy and

will do everything it can to prevent a big stake from being built up," Mr. Gallagher said. Meanwhile, Société Générale's share price received a strong lift. The stock, which finished Friday at 509 francs before the four-day holiday weekend, opened Wednesday

at 525 francs and closed at 540 When the bank was privatized in June 1987, its shares were offered at 407 francs.

Some observers questioned how successful Mr. Vienot's strategy would be, noting that several significant core shareholders of Societé Générale can no longer be counted on to support management in the face of the Socialist government that is apparently siding with Mr. Pébereau's group.

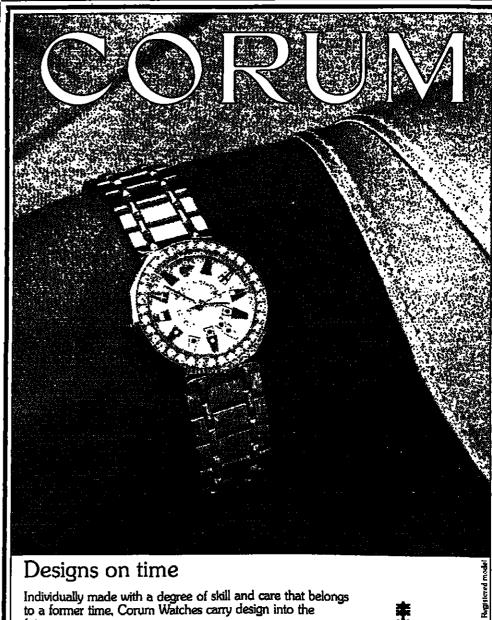
"Vienot is in a very delicate position," said Eric Daehler, banking analyst with Phillips & Drew in London. "He will have to find

See BANK, Page 11

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### New York Stocks Finish Mixed

NEW YORK — Stock prices closed mixed on Wednesday in moderate trading, with bluechip shares outperforming broader market issues. Stocks were pressured by the continued weakness of the dollar and lack of investor participation.

The Dow Jones industrial average, which rose 2.31 points Tuesday, rose 5.87 to 2,156.83. However, declines led advances by about a 7-6 margin. Volume totaled about 161.3 million shares, compared with about 151.25 million shares traded Tuesday.

"The market is performing reasonably well considering all the rumors and real news going around," said Ralph Bloch, senior vice president and chief market analyst at Raymond. James & Associates in St. Petersburg, Florida. Mr. Bloch pointed to recent stories concern-ing the continued weakness of the dollar and corporate takeovers as putting pressure on the

"The market will try to work higher in the next couple of days," he added. "But the consensus is that after the election it will go down." Broad-market indexes also advanced. The New York Stock Exchange composite index rose 0.02 point to 157.00. Standard & Poor's 500-stock index closed unchanged at 279.06. The price of an average share gained one cent.

"It's been an erratic market so far this week." aid Sid Dorr, vice president of block trading at

Robinson-Humphrey Co. in Atlanta.

Mr. Dorr said the dollar's continued weakness against foreign currencies was a negative factor, but not a major cause for concern.

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"The dollar is getting clipped, but there is no real panic here," he said.

Economic data released Wednesday appeared to have little impact on trading. The government said factory orders fell 1.9 percent in Sentember, while sales of new hornes dein September, while sales of new homes de-clined 7.8 percent in the month. Also, labor productivity rose 1.3 percent in the third quar-

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"I think the market is biding its time until the employment figures are released Friday and next week's presidential election is over," said Mr. Dorr. "Unless there's something unusual in the employment figures, the market will proba-bly continue in the same basic trading range it's been in since February." Reebok International was the most active

ssue, up 1% to 14%. The shoe company issued a statement on Wednesday denying rumors that it would be taken private by management.

RJR Nabisco followed, up 1% to 86%. Central & South West was third, off % to 31%.

AT&T was up % to 28%. IBM was off 1% to 120%.

Among other blue chips, General Motors was up % to 84%, General Electric was up % to 44%, Exxon was up 1/4 to 45% and Sears was up 1/4 to

Among takeover issues, Kraft was up % to 103%, Fillsbury was up % to 61% and intercowas off % to 71. Prices closed mixed in slow trading on the American Stock Exchange.
The Amex Market Value index rose 0.27 to 299.83, and the price of an average Amex share

gained one cent. II Month High Low Stock 

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### Schering Rebuffs Approach by ICN

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FRANKFURT - Schering AG, a West German pharmacenticals and chemical company, said Wednesday that it had rejected a proposal by ICN Pharmaceuticals inc. of the United States to take a

\$15 million stake in Schering. Analysts in Frankfurt said that any takeover had virtually no chance of succeeding and they dended ICN's intentions

Schering said that ICN had communicated its intention to purchase i percent of Schering's shares for \$15 million; ICN also told Schering it might want to buy up to 25 per-

crat of the company.
"The acquisition of a substantial holding of stock would not be wel-Schering said in a statement. A Schering spokesman told Reuters that \$15 million would buy about I percent of the company's issued share capital, but he could not say if ICN already had a stake in Schering.
With 5.1 million shares out-

Former Dealer

A Prison Term

Compiled by Our Staff From Disparches

OSLO - A former top share dealer at a big Norwe-

gian bank was sentenced Wednesday to three years in prison for illegal speculation. Philippe Hecker, 38, was

found guilty in Oslo on

charges of serious breach of

economic trust. The French-

man was chief stock trader at

Den norske Creditbank when

he was arrested. The bank claimed that he had made

large deals without authoriza-

tion, causing it to lose 83 mil-

kroner were traded through

accounts in the name of his

mother and sister-in-law in a

little more than six months,

The former trader had

the court said.

Stocks worth 1.25 million

lion kroper (\$12.5 million).

At DnC Gets

sche marks (\$1.58 billion) on the money." basis of its 557 DM share price Wednesday.

But the possibility of a hostile takeover is remote at best, analysts are doing. Hostile takeovers are said. As is common practice among public stock companies in West Germany, there is a clause in Schering's corporate statutes limiting voting rights to 12 million DM, which is currently 4.2 percent of the issued share capital.

ICN's reputation among stock experts also casts doubt on the seriousness of the offer, analysis said. The company made a similar hostile takeover bid last year for Hoff-mann-LaRoche & Co., the huge Swiss chemical concern.

After acquiring about 5 percent of Hoffmann-LaRoche's shares, ICN abandoned its attempt, selling the stock below its buying price but breaking even after translation for exchange rates.

"It's a ramp," said Mark Hawtin of Ark Securities in London. "It's the same thing ICN tried with the

By Ferdinand Protzmann capitalization of 2.84 billion Deut- take a stake looking to make a little

Another analyst, who asked not to be identified, said of ICN, "I'm not even sure they realize what they nearly impossible in West Germany. Even if you get around the limits on voting rights, the banks will step in and stop you."

Were it not for the protected nature of West German corporate life. Schering would be a good target for a takeover, analysts said. Following the announcement

Schering stock fell 5.80 DM to 557 DM on the Frankfurt Stock Ex-

Schering had sales of 4.7 billion DM in 1987, up from 4.66 billion DM the previous year. Net profit was 143 million DM in both years.

ICN reported 1987 earnings per share of \$1.70, up from 52 cents the year before. Last year, the U.S. Food and Drug Administration expressed misgivings about test re-sults reported by ICN for a new standing. Schering has a market Swiss. They declare an interest and drug developed to treat AIDS.

### Oil Price Movements Cut Neste's Profit 34% in Period

HELSINKI - Neste Oy, the

Finnish state-controlled oil group. said Wednesday that pretax profit in the first eight months of the year fell 34 percent, to 742 million markka (\$175.5 million), due to fluctuations in the price of oil and inventory losses.

Neste posted profit before reserves, taxes and minority interests of 995.2 million markka in the first eight months of 1987.

Net sales were 18.19 billion markka for the eight-month period, compared with 18.28 billion markka in the year-earlier period.

The company posted an operat-ing margin of 1.54 billion markka. compared with 1.64 billion markka in 1987. Planned depreciation increased to 571.7 million markka from 500.7 million. Trading profit came to 965.8 million markka, compared with 1.14 billion markka

a vear carlier. pleaded not guilty and refused Neste said crude oil imports in to attend much of his trial. the first eight months of the year group said, but no figure was re-DnC lost 962 million kroner totaled 5.7 million tons, of which in stock dealing last year. Oth-5.4 million tons came from the Soer Norwegian banks have also viet Union and the rest from Saudi sion were 288 million markka, 5 Arabia. No comparable 1987 figure percent higher than in the same was available. Crude input at its 1987 period. been hit by trading losses. (Reuters, AFP)

refineries had been around 1987 levels and Neste forecast that the total for 1988 would be 10.3 million

Net sales for the oil refining division were 5.08 billion markka, or about 9 percent less in financial terms and 4 percent lower in vol-ume than in the same period last

Net sales in the trading and sup-ply division were 7.65 billion markka, or 11 percent less than a year ago, mainly because of price fluctuations, Neste said.

The gas division's net sales were 485 million markka to the end of August, about the same as last year. Consumption did not grow because of the mild winter. Reduced fuel costs helped results

in the shipping division, where net sales rose 3 percent to 733 million markka. Sales for Neste Chemicals grew

more quickly than expected, the Net sales for the batteries divi-

### Maxwell Bid for Publisher Aided by Court Ruling

WILMINGTON, Delaware - The Delaware Supreme Court on Wednesday awarded a victory to the British publisher. Robert Maxwell, in his \$2.5 billion effort to acquire the American publisher

The three-justice panel ruled unanimously to reverse Chancery Court Vice Chancellor Jack Jacobs' decision denying Mr. Maxwell a preliminary injunction and ordered Mr. Maxwell's preliminary inunction order "to be entered forthwith."

Mr. Maxwell sought the injunction to stop a lockup agreement between Macmillan and its favored takeover partner. Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co.

The British publisher has offered a \$90.25-a-share cash tender offer for Macmillan's 27.8 million shares. Kohlberg, Kravis has offered to buy the shares at \$90.05 a share, to which Macmillan has

Maxwell lawyers argued that Kohlberg, Kravis would gain Macmillan's "crown jewels," even if all takeover efforts failed Under the merger agreement between Macmillan and Kohlberg,

Kravis, Macmillan granted the investment firm an option to buy four businesses. The businesses include the Berlitz language schools; Michie Co.

which publishes state legal codes; and the directory division, which publishes Who's Who and other directories. The lockup agreement called for Kohlberg, Kravis to acquire the divisions for \$865 million if Macmillan is sold to another bidder. Mr. Maxwell has offered to pay \$900 million for the four divisions, but has said he would prefer to acquire the whole company.

Mr. Jacobs on Oct. 17 denied Mr. Maxwell's request for a preliminary injunction, saying he had not shown proof of irreparable harm or demonstrated that he would win at trial.

Mr. Maxwell was supported by the Robert M. Bass Group of Texas, which started the bidding war for Macmillan several months ago at \$64 a share, but backed out as the price rose.

The Kohlberg, Kravis and Maxwell offers for Macmillan had been enjoined from proceeding pending the outcome of the court appeal.

### **Curbs on Nissan May Threaten Investment**

Agence France-Prosse

TOKYO - Japanese direct investment in Europe may dry up if the European Community refuses to treat Japanese cars made in Britain as locally produced items, several politicians warned Wednes-

day.

The warning follows a move by France to include Bluebirds made quota that it has reserved for Japanese vehicles. The quota is 3 percent of the French auto market.

Britain says the cars should be freely sold in the European Community like any other European car, but France wants local content in the cars to be raised from the current level of 70 percent to 80 percent to qualify for EC status.
This could dampen the compa-

nies' willingness to make direct investments in European countries," former foreign minister Tadashi Kuranari said at a news conference after a meeting of European and Japanese members of parliament.

Koji Kakizawa, a former transportation minister, said Japanese companies could not invest in European countries without knowing whether or not goods produced could circulate freely within the European Community.

A European spokesman quoted Mr. Kakizawa as urging the EC to fix a clear percentage of local components so Japanese companies would know what to expect.

Mr. Kuranari reportedly said the meeting of deputies had not re-

adding that the European principle little bit regionalist and protection-

of reciprocity was unclear. Mr. Kuranari, a minister in the government of the former prime minister, Yasuhiro Nakasone, also said he did not agree with such a concept if it only amounted to a balance in the quantity of goods

by Nissan Motor Co. in Britain in a Federation of Employer Organizations. Kazuo Nukazawa, told a sepsan affair was reinforcing Japanese

A spokesman for the Japanese fears that the EC was becoming "a

Mr. Nukazawa said that Japan was "starting to believe that protectionist elements could be stronger

than free trade." "We may be wrong," he said, adding that Japan was waiting for positive signals but had so far re-

ceived "unfortunate indicators." The proposed integrated European market and the U.S.-Canadiarate news conference that the Nis- an free-trade agreement have caused "shock" in Japan and a "sense of isolation," he said.

### Reed PLC's Pretax Profit Rose by 21% in Half Year

LONDON - Reed International PLC said Wednesday that pretax profit in the half year ended Oct. 2 rose 21.4 percent to £133.2 million (\$235 million), compared with £109.7 million a year earlier.

Reed said it had reaped extraordinary profit of £300 million due largely to the sale of manufacturing

The publishing and information services group said interest divi-dend for the half was four pence, compared with 3.5 pence a year

Earnings per share were 17.3 pence, up from 15.8 pence. Reed's moved Japanese fears that the sin-gle European market to be set up in 1992 might be closed to outsiders, million. Profit attributable to

shareholders climbed to £94.8 million from £78.6 million.

Sales fell, however, to £905.2 million, from £986.3 million in the first half of 1987. Reed's chairman. Sir Stanley

Grinstead, said the company was now exclusively committed to publishing and information services. Sir Stanley said the group was considering a number of large and medium-sized acquisitions. "Com-

petition is keen and we will not move until we are convinced an acquisition is a good strategic fit. he said in a statement. No major acquisitions have been made to replace the earnings of the manufacturing businesses sold this

year, but Reed has bought a number of small concerns that have cost

### Would-Be Leveraged Buyout Artists in Europe Face a Host of Obstacles

LONDON - European businessmen will be wary of trying to mimic the huge leveraged corporate buyouts sweeping the United States, bankers and analysts in London said

Finding suitable leveraged buyouts targets

Japanese investors are warming to junk bonds, appropriately packaged. Page 15.

and adequate finance would be no problem for European entrepreneurs. But they would have to clear the hurdles of staunchly conservative attitudes towards borrowing and investment, traditional banker-client relationships and the threat of government

"It's a question of style," said Paul Walton of Warburg Securities, noting the deep-seated differences in corporate cultures that separate New York's go-getting Wall Street puts up a relatively small amount of money from Western Europe's more reserved finan-

"The U.K. market tends to lag the U.S. market and the continental European market tends to lag the U.K. market," said Ken Robbie, a research fellow at Nottingham University's Center for Management Buyouts.

Last month's \$20.3 billion offer for RJR Nabisco Inc. by Kohlberg, Kravis, Roberts & Co. was the higgest ever. So far the move has had little fallout in

Europe, apart from a ripple effect on stock and bond values.

Prices of British government bonds climbed, while equities slipped last week, as investors scurried to upgrade the quality of their portfolios at the specter of heavy corpo-rate debt disrupting the financial system. in a leveraged buyout, a group of investors

and borrows around 10 times more in loans or by issuing bonds to buy up a firm's stock and so take it into private ownership.

The new owners sell off assets or use the company's cash flow to repay the debt. The size of British buyouts - which are

usually management-led - is small in comparison with American leveraged buyouts, although the number is growing.

As for the rest of Western Europe, the trend still has to catch on, although Mr. Walton saw potential in countries like Spain and Italy, where companies have more difficulty raising funds on the stock markets and where the corporate culture is becoming more aggressive.

There were 325 management buyouts in Britain in 1987 with a total value of about

INTERNATIONAL CLASSIFIED

(Continued from Back Page)

buyouts worth £325 million in 1982, the Nottingham University center said.

Britain's trade and industry secretary. Lord Young, said last week that a heavy debt burden resulting from a bid would not alone trigger a government inquiry, but it was a factor in weighing the effect on competition. Nottingham University's Mr. Robbie noted that "from time to time the Bank of England has expressed displeasure at exces-

sive leveraging."
Randall Goldsmith, an economist at James Capel & Co., said the advent of U.S.style leveraged buyouts, with their heavy debt and their frequent use of junk bonds, "would be entering new territory for the

Simon Meadows, a bond manager at Salomon Brothers International, said Salomon had placed junk bonds in London, "but it

LOW COST FLIGHTS

**ACCESS VOYAGES** 

### AIRBUS: Subsidies for Consortium Are Delayed by West German Party

(Continued from first finance page) sized and other export companies, if the state steps in for the exsidiary. Daimler would then purchase the government's share in the

the prospect of the federal govern-ment covering Daimler's exchange-ment covering Daimler's exchange-vention or structural policy." But a government of

alternátive.

change-rate risks of one concern,"

Otto Graf Lambsdorff, who re- the FDP had serious doubts about don't know who else Mr. Lambscently succeeded Mr. Bangemann the wisdom of such high subsidies dorff has in mind as a possible as party chairman, criticized the for the Airbus program, and ex- partner for MBB. Any other firm plan Wednesday, but he offered no pressed concern about the domi- that was even a possibility was ap-"Above all. I have to ask what Daimler over the nation's defense interested. Only Daimler was." should we actually tell medium industry.

He does not, however, dispute "We aren't marching innocently Mr. Lambsdorff said in an article through this area," Mr. Lambs-in the daily financial newspaper dorff said. "But we are asking our-The Free Democratic Party's Handelsblatt. "Everyone knows selves whether such a gold-plated leadership, however, is unhappy at that this does not coincide with our solution is actually interesting only

Mr. Lambsdorff also said that declined to be identified, said, "I nance a stake in MBB would give proached and none of them were Edzard Reuter, managing board

zation were: CGE, Rhône-Poulenc, percent, also includes Marceau; Générale des Eaux, Assurances Meigi Mutual Life Insurance of Ja-Générales de France, Groupe Aspan; Commercial Union of Britsurances Nationales and Union des ain; and the Italian insurance com-

Assurances de Paris.

Mr. Daehler said that if the nationalized companies declined to assured, noting that the rest of the convert the bonds and warrants, to bonds and warrants had been which they earlier subscribed, into placed in friendly hands,

chairman of Daimler has always said the company is only interested in taking a stake in MBB if it is insulated from the risks and debts of the Airbus consortium. Mr. Bangemann defended the

need to protect Daimler from exchange-rate risks, saying it was redollars throughout the world. Airbus has been hurt by U.S.

currency's weakness over the past three years and West Germany is currently providing for subsidies of 10.7 billion DM up to the year 2000.

Mr. Bangemann also said he does not expect the United States to raise any trade objections to the move. The plan was discussed with Clayton Yeutter, the U.S. trade representative, some months ago. ocording to Mr. Bangemann, and Mr. Yeutter said he would not oppose the plan if it was combined with further privatization of Air-

Mr. Reuter has made no secret of his dissatisfaction with the current structure of the Airbus consortium. saying the first and most decisive step would be to reorganize it into "a private company measured by its profits or losses."

### **NWA Stock Moves Higher**

NEW YORK — The stock price of NWA Inc., parent of Northwest Airlines, rose in active trading Wednesday as investors focused on Japanese real estate and other assets of the company, traders said. "The Japanese property is worth a lot of money," said a trader. He said he had heard valuations of up to \$100 a share for the Minneapo-

But NWA reiterated that its Japanese real estate is not for sale. The company recently rejected an offer of \$200 million for real estate

holdings in Tokyo from a California company representing Japanese NWA stock rose 50 cents to \$56 on Wednesday, the highest level

in months, after rising \$1.375 Tuesday. Another trader said NWA stock was up on fundamentals, noting

### £3.2 billion (\$5.7 billion), compared with 197 takes a very sophisticated investor.

Nabisco Seeking New Bids

NEW YORK - The directors of RJR Nabisco Inc. moved to open up the bidding for the giant consumer products company on Wednesday by saying they were interested in reviewing new acquisition proposals. The announcement came more than a week after Kohlberg Kravis Roberts & Co. launched a \$20.3 billion tender offer for Nabisco. The

New York buyout firm said it would pay \$90 a share for the company.

Market observers have said it was unlikely that a higher offer would Nabisco executives and their primary financial partner, Shearson Lehman Hutton Inc., were believed to be working on a counterproposal

to the bid by Kohlberg, Kravis. A statement by a special committee of Nabisco's board said it is interested in hearing from "credible parties wishing to present propos-

Two weeks ago, the chief executive of Nabisco, F. Ross Johnson, and Shearson Lehman said they were considering a \$75-a-share, \$17 billion deal to take the company private.

### BANK: Société Générale Sets Its Defense

friendly shareholders other than the nationalized companies in the core shareholding.

He expected that the state-

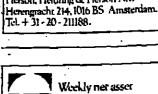
owned companies would follow the wishes of the government. The banking committee of the Banque de France approved Marcean's application to increase its stake above 10 percent in the bank on Friday, Further approval is needed to go above the 20-percent, 33-percent and 50-percent levels.

Before forming Marceau last year, Mr. Pebereau was chairman of Compagnie Générale d'Electricité under the Socialist government formed in 1981. After Prime Minister Jacques Chirac's conservative government came to power in 1986, Mr. Pebereau was dismissed to make way for CGE's privatization.

Since the Socialists again took control in last spring, the govern-ment has mounted a behind-thescenes campaign to rearrange the core shareholdings of some of the major groups privatized under the Chirac government. Those core stakes - including that of Societé Générale - are believed to be weighted with Mr. Chirac's politi-



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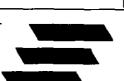
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V. 31-10-1988 U.S. \$229.12

value

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Among investors who paid a pre-shares, the dilution effect might not mium to take a portion of the 20- rise above 15 percent. percent core shareholding at the time of Societé Générale's privati- has since expanded to around 30

Assurances de Paris.







**CBC Bank** 

On November 1st 1988, CBC Bank changed its name to



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that he had not heard any new rumors. REAL ESTATE

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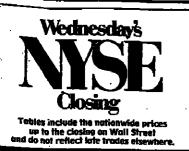
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US. Futures

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**Commodity Indexes** Reuters
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95,50 95,50 Jul
95,50 95,50 Jul
Sep
58,50 Sep

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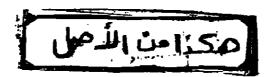
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> Chemical Divesting in Paris NEW YORK - Chemical Banking Corp. said Wednesday that it planned to close or sell its Paris operations by the end of the year. The bank said it had entered into talks with potential buyers, but would shut down its operations if one were not found.

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### Firms Vie for New U.K. Mobile Phone Network

LONDON - Several major electronics concerns are competing for licenses to operate a disk mobile phone network that is to begin "We are aiming at all the people" service in Britain next year.

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Between two and four companies will be chosen out of 11 groups that applied for licenses to operate the world's first "telepoint" digital cordless phone network before Oct. 21. A government decision is expected by the end

The network will enable users of digital cordless phones, which work by radio, to link into mational and local telephone networks through devices known as telepoints. Telepoints will be located in such places as train stations, shop-

ping centers and garages. The telepoint telephones and the cost or using them will be cheaper than the costs

But telepoint users can only place, not receive cells, and must be within range of a telepoint. Users will need a paging device in either to receive messages on telepoint.

By contrast, cellular phones, which have much more powerful — and costly — radios,

can operate at much greater distances. Ferranti International Signal PLC, seen as a ioneer of telepoint and one of the bidders,

hopes to create a sizable new business, its chairman, Sir Derek Alun-Jones, said.

The Oct. 26 flotation of Racal Electronics PLC's cellular phone business, Racal Telecom PLC, has heightened awareness of the growth potential that mobile phones represent. Mr. Alun-Jones said that he expected cash

flows from telepoints to be "quite exciting."

"Above a certain level of customers and calls," he said, "it starts to make money. Not

"We are aiming at all the people who might be contemplating cellular if it wasn't so expen-

sive," Mr. Alun-Jones added.

The application list for the telepoint licenses includes most of Britain's major electronic concerns. It also includes foreign companies.

Applicants include British Telecommunica-tions PLC, in a consortium with STC PLC, and Mercury Communications PLC, a unit of Cable & Wireless PLC. Racal Electronics PLC's cellular phone concern, Racal Telecom PLC, has also applied.

The other British concerns to apply are Plessey Co., with Kingston Communications PLC; and the Marconi Communications unit of General Electric Co., with Thorn EMI PLC, Telecom Corp. and Telepoint Retailers Consor-

Millicom Inc. of the United States and NV Philips of the Netherlands also applied.

Although it has entered the race for a telepoint license, Racal Telecom still considers cellular telephones as a premier business, its chief executive, Gerry Whent, said.

But Mr. Alun-Jones, whose Creditione unit is bidding for a license, sees telepoint cordless phones as a much bigger market than cellular Market estimates so far vary, with STC and Ferranti envisaging about three million subscribers by 1995.

Dataquest, the specialist electronics market research concern, forecasts that 300,000 digital cordless telephones will be in use in Britain by 1992. Half of these will be used by mobile

ADVERTISEMENT .

callers, and half for another application of telepoint, the cordless office.

A study by Morgan Grenfell Securities suggested that there would be between 1.2 million and 2.3 million subscribers by 1992, of which 600,000 to 1,6 million would be users on the move, contributing revenues to a network oper-

Total annual revenue across the whole network could reach around £670 million (\$1.18 billion) by 1993, Morgan Grenfell added.

Ferranti and Plessey, both makers of complex electronic defense equipment, want to develop high technology service businesses, spokesmen for the concerns said.

The kind of profits Ferranti expects to make once it passes the break-even point are not as easy to secure in its mainstream manufacturing

activities, Mr. Alun-Jones said. "In a manufacturing business to have those sort of profits you have to have £500 million of revenues a year and keep replacing them," he

said. "It's a very attractive business for us." The telepoint network, however, will not generate significant profits until well into the 1990s, said Adam Quinton, electronics analyst at Morgan Grenfell.

But telepoint and cordless phone technology have an importance well beyond their present uses, analysts and telecommunications executives say. The technology could revolutionize entire telephone networks, especially the part that is based on fixed links.

"On a longer term perspective," said Mr. Quinton, "it's something that has serious impli-cations for the likes of British Telecom and Cable & Wireless."

Wednesdays

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street and do not reflect late trades elsewhere.

Sis. Div. vid PE 1905 High Low 

South Africa Increases Interest Rate to 14.5% The Associated Press preholiday credit buying.

The increase in the discount rate, to 14.5 percent from 12.5 percent, was effective Thurs-

as a surprise to many. The country's largest manufacturing group,

deplete the country's foreign exchange.

Many consumers rushed to the stores and

the U.S. dollar this year, 20 percent against the yen and 13 percent against the Deutsche mark. On Tuesday the rand hit a 10-month low of 2.5058 against the dollar.

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JOHANNESBURG — South Africa's central bank announced Wednesday that it was raising a key interest rate 2 hefry 2 percentage points to prop up the nation's currency and halt

day, and likely will signal higher rates on a variety of consumer and commercial loans.

Economists and business leaders, worried about the near-record lows in the value of the rand against foreign currencies, had been urging the Reserve Bank to increase interest rates. However, the rise of 2 percentage points came

the Federated Chamber of Industries, said the rise was necessary for economic stability, but it was concerned about the extent of the increase, The chamber has said economic adjustments should be made gradually, to minimize negative perceptions and economic distortions. The government has been urging consumers

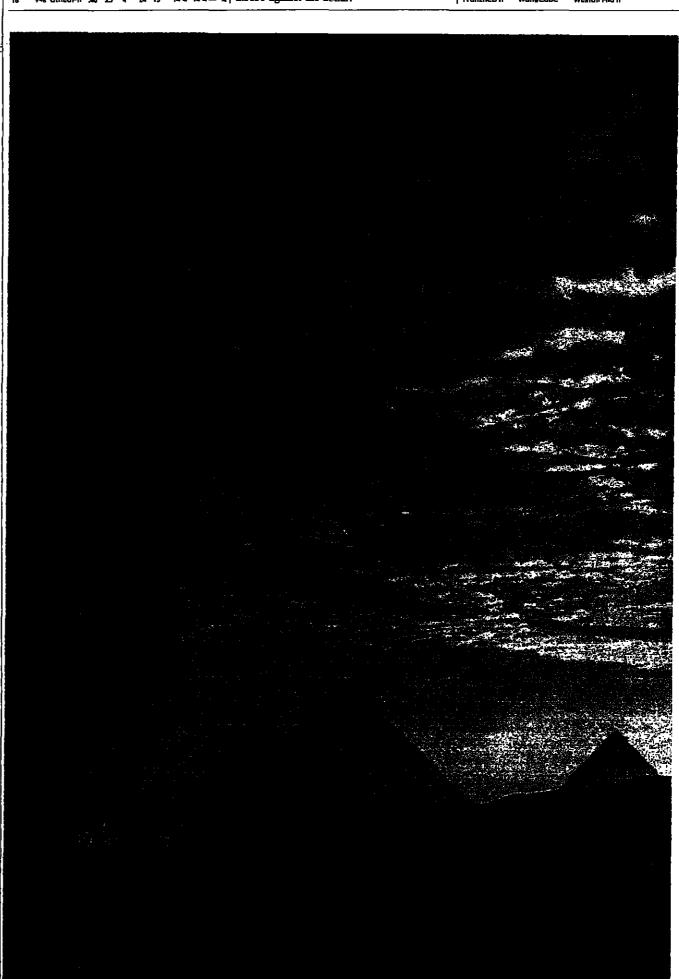
not to go on pre-Christmas shopping sprees on credit. In September, large surcharges were added to a range of imported goods, from spices to televisions, to discourage spending that would

bought up as many imported goods as they could, on credit, to beat the surcharges. The rand has depreciated 29 percent against

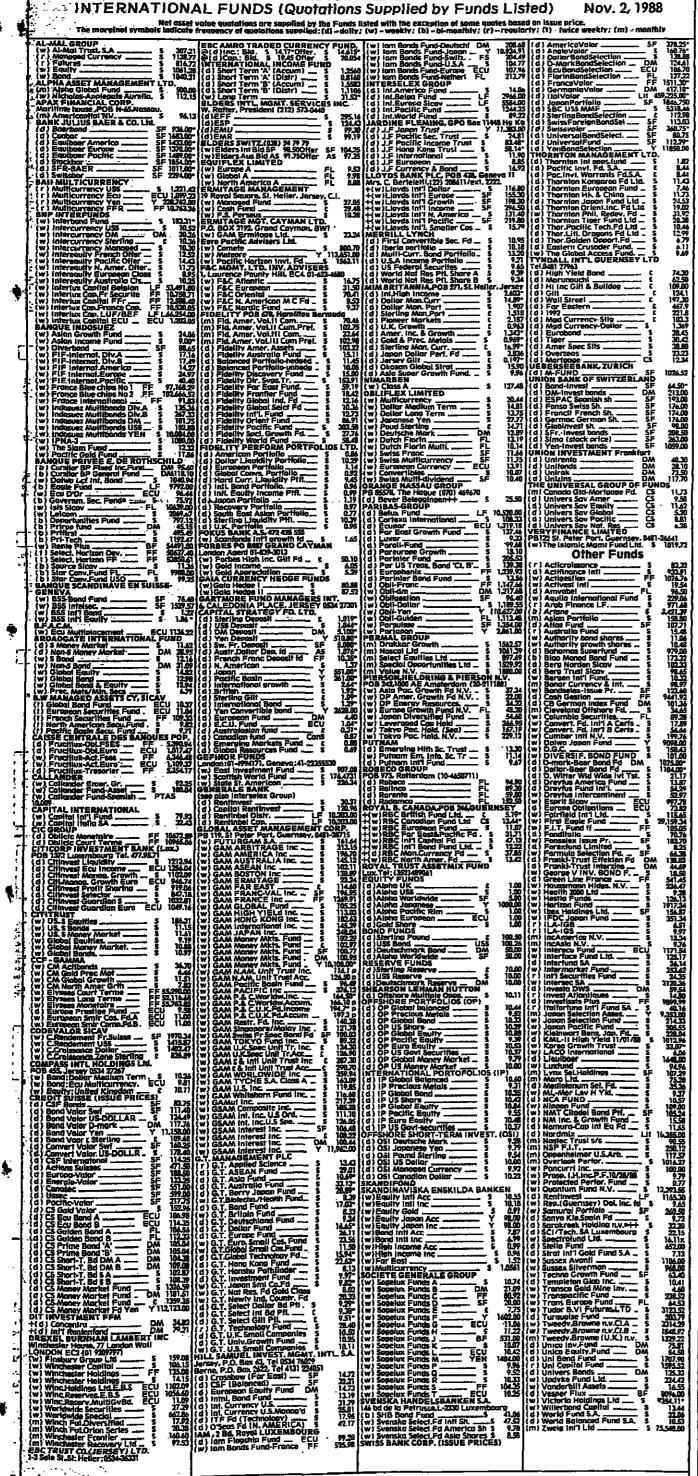
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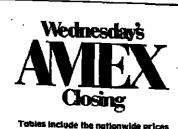
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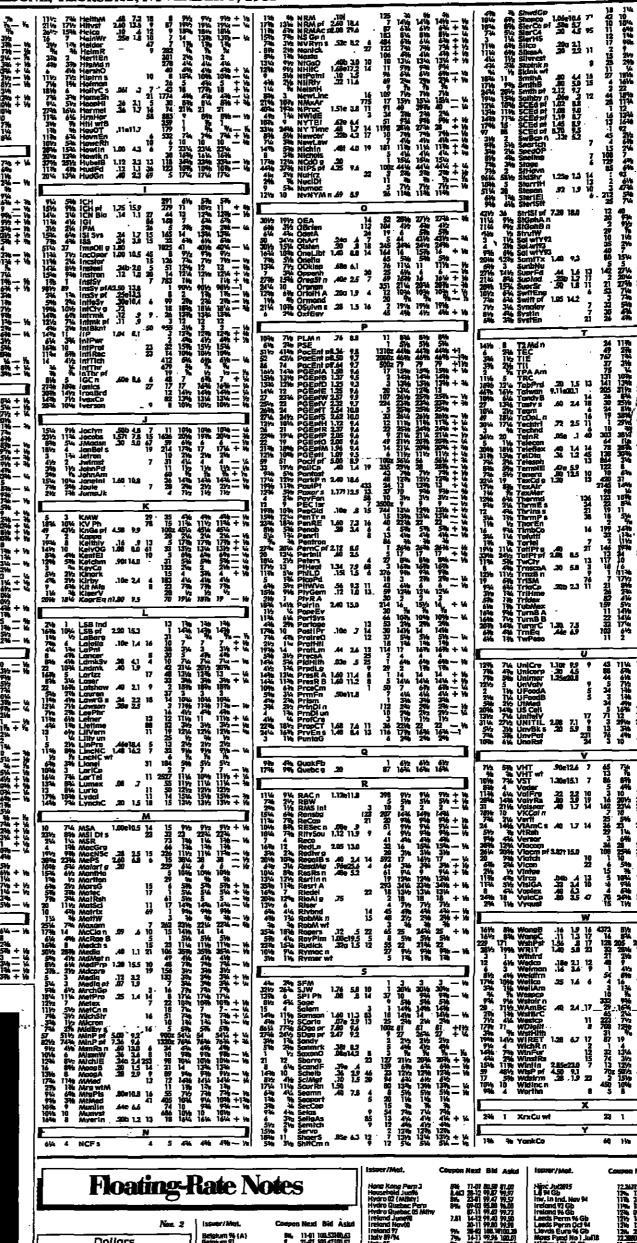
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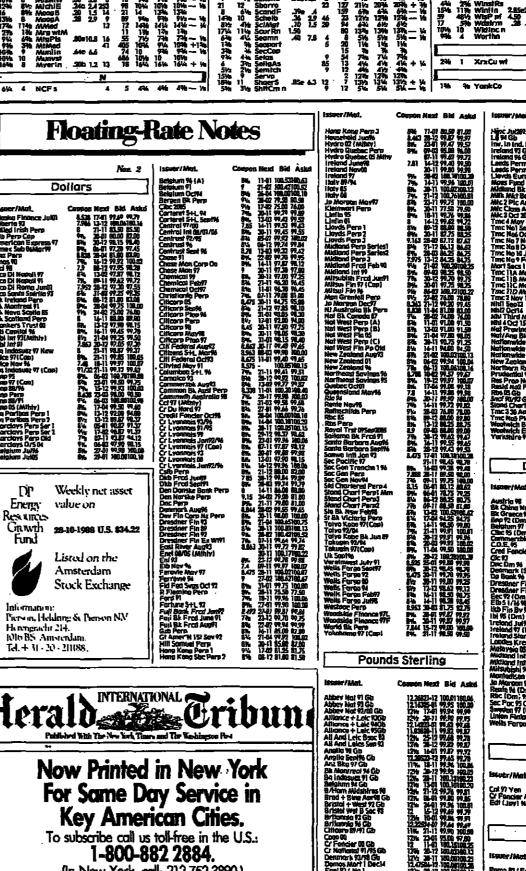


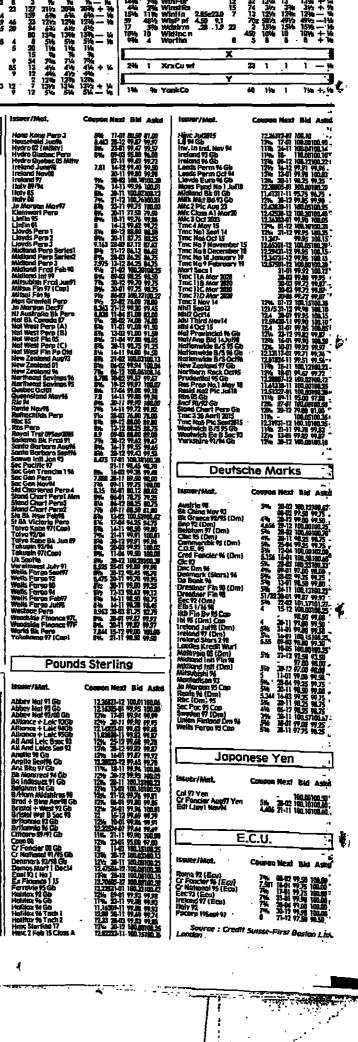
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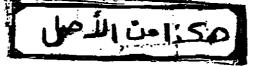












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Or write: International Herald Tribune, 850 Third Avenue, New York, N.Y. 10022. Or Telex: 427175. Or Fax: 212-755 8785.

### DOLLAR: Buying by Central Banks Fails to Halt Fall

nillion, from \$9.47 billion in July Dealers in Tokyo said that the Japanese central bank probably bought around \$300 million Wednesday as it switched its intervention tactics, apparently launching three rounds of major intervention rather than the continuous

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small purchases seen Tuesday. The bank first bought dollars at around 124.80 yen in morning trading in Tokyo, they said, then bought at about 124.50 and finally at about 124.65 just before the Totyo close.

The intervention looked to be fairly aggressive and seemed designed to support the dollar and not merely to smooth its fail, dealers said. They felt that the Bank of Japan is worried about the dollar's stability, especially since Thursday is a Japanese national holiday.

A focus of concern among Japanese investors is their exposure to U.S. Treasury bonds, which is said to have been increased recently in enticipation that the dollar would be stable through the U.S. presidential election

U.S. Treasury bond prices fell est rates is adequate."

**London Dollar Rates** Devisebe more Pound sterling 1.7775 1.7775 174.65 1.4974 4.8785 1.7874 1.7645 125.35

Wednesday, tracking the dollar's descent, dealers said. The 9½ percent, 30-year bond fell by 15/32 to 103 13/32. Its yield, which moves inversely to price, rose to 8.80 per-

Source ; Reutars

cent from Tuesday's 8.76 percent. The Fed bought dollars at 124.875 yen in early trading and again at 124.50 yen at midday, foreign-exchange dealers said.

The dollar's decline against the yen spilt over to Dentsche mark trading while its fall against both was linked partly to speculative sterling buying in response to comments by the British Chancellor of the Exchequer, Nigel Lawson. some dealers said

Mr. Lawson said on BBC radio that "all the evidence that I see so far is that the present level of inter-

dependent radio whether inflation in Britain may reach 7 percent, he said, "I suppose that's possible," but added that he would not make a precise forecast of what rate might be attained "before it turns

Britain has increased interest rates sharply in recent months in an effort to combat rising inflation. This has enhanced the investment attractions of sterling.

Against the Swiss franc, the dollar fell to 1.4888 at the New York close from 1.4973 on Tuesday. while it dropped to 6.0530 French trancs from 6 0830

In London earlier, the dollar closed European trading quietly

The U.S. currency fell to 124.65 yen from 125.35 on Tuesday and dipped to 1,7795 DM from 1.7874.

The British pound advanced sharply, ending at \$1.7775 after Tuesday's \$1.7645, while the dollar slipped to 1.4974 Swiss francs from 1.5035 and to 6.0765 French francs (Reuters, AFP)

### U.S. Accusation Prompts Rise in Asian Currencies

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

TAIPEI - The Taiwan dollar and the South Korean won advanced against the U.S. dollar Wednesday, continuing an advance begun after the United States accused the two major East Asian exporters of artificially depressing the value of their currencies,

The Taiwan dollar rose four cents to 28.14 per U.S. dollar Wednesday, but the pace of its appreciation had slowed amid reports of heavy central bank intervention to stem the currency's rise. The currency has jumped 61 cents since last week, when the U.S. Treasury charged Taiwan and South Korea with "pursuing exchange rate policies which prevent effective balance of payments adjust-

ments and provide an unfair competitive advantage. Analysts said the intervention might be a sign that the central bank will provide support to keep the currency above 28 to the U.S.

In Seoul, meanwhile, the dollar fell below 700 won Tuesday, apparently ensuring that the rise in the value of the South Korean currency will set a record this year. The breakthrough was attributed to mounting pressure from the United States.

A U.S. Treasury official disclosed last week that the Secretary of the Treasury, Nicholas F. Brady, had given his South Korean counterpart, Finance Minister Sakong II. notice in late September that the Treasury was to accuse Seoul of manipulating the currency. The charge was made on Oct. 24.

After that warning, the won rose in October at an annual rate of 33 percent, far steeper than the 10 percent pace before Mr. Brady's private warning.

### Saudis' OPEC Cure Unlikely to Last

pendable and moderate image."

should share leadership of the car-

### Solidarity Among Arab Members Masks Deep Divisions

By Youssef M. Ibrahim New York Times Service

PARIS - The decision by Saudi Arabia to push October oil production close to 6.5 million barrels a day, its highest level since 1982, is a strategy to force OPEC toward an accord that will limit the cartel's production next year to far below current levels.

While this "pain" strategy, as it is known in OPEC circles, has significantly lowered oil prices and will almost certainly succeed in re-

**NEWS ANALYSIS** storing discipline when the cartel meets on Nov. 17 in Vienna, the

remedy will not last. Conflicting interests among members of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, including the Arab coalition now allied with Saudi Arabia, will eventually bend and destroy any accord,

many oil experts have said. "Any policy decision forced on a majority of OPEC members by a minority has little chance of sticking," said Nordine Ait-Laoussine an Algerian oil expert and president of Naicosa, a Geneva-based oil consulting firm.

Led by Saudi Arabia, an Arab camp including Kuwait, Iraq and the United Arab Emirates aims to force militaris like Iran Tihya Algeria and Venezuela to accept two conditions: Oil prices of about \$15 a barrel, and production parity between Iraq and Iran, which Tehran has consistently rejected.

The Saudis want all 13 members of OPEC to commit themselves when they meet this month to reduce current production by about 3.5 million barrels a day, to a new collective ceiling of about 18.5 million barrels a day. That should stabilize oil prices at about \$15 next

term objectives outside of these immediate goals.

Kuwait believes in still lower oil for OPEC, in order to displace non-mer, the strong demand by copper drop of 516 metric tons in London OPEC oil producers that have higher production costs.

But even if the three can reconcile their views, neither the Saudis. the Iraqis nor the Kuwaitis have faith in the sincerity of the United Arab Emirates. They believe that any commitment the Emirates makes to restraining oil production

tel with the Saudis.

OPEC vote actually represents seven different governments. For now, the arm-twisting policy is taking the form of a flood of oil

coming from this Arab coalition. Over the past few weeks, overproduction has brought OPEC output up to 22 million barrels a day, severely depressing prices. Saudi Arabia and Kuwait feel

that the cartel's goal for the next Arab oil minister called a "comfortable" level of oil production. It must be higher than the official ceiling of the past few years around 16 million barrels a day that was rarely observed.

cipline inside OPEC, under its "We know this cannot be a low leadership, and wants to reassert its number like 16 or 17 any more, role as the premier oil policy mak- said the Arab minister. With low er, projecting what a senior Saudi numbers like that, sooner or later official called "a responsible, desomeone who thinks his quota is too low will produce more oil. Then Iraq, feeling triumphant after its everybody follows." eight-year war with Iran, believes it

Behind this seemingly illogical behavior was a perception in OPEC that Saudi Arabia will always carry the burden of cheating by others, by reducing its own output to offset their violations of official production quotas.

The new Saudi oil minister, Hisham Nazer, under strict orders is unlikely to stick, since its one from King Fahd, has vowed never to reduce the current Saudi official quota of 4.3 million barrels a day and to hang on to any future increase that comes as a result of rising quotas.

Some oil experts argue that even when the Arab coalition succeeds in imposing its pricing and production views, the United Arab Emirates remains troublesome.

The Emirates, though representyear must be to find what a senior ed in OPEC as one country, is made up of seven emirates with seven different governments. Abu Dhabi, the principal oil producer, is permanently at odds with Dubai, the second largest producer, which insists on producing all its oil.

### Newly Packaged U.S. Junk Bonds Begin to Attract Japanese Investors But funds that combine junk bonds and investment grade. The others have had to

TOKYO - Junk bonds, once shunned by cautious Japanese investors, are finding new e in Japan packaged in funds that reduce hie potential for losses and open the huge investment market in medium-sized U.S. companies, analysts said.

At least five U.S. firms are marketing such high-yield funds or are planning to launch them soon. Each fund is tailored for Japanese investors and seeks to strike a balance between high yields and safety.

U.S. companies' junk bonds are either unrated or rated below investment grade (BBB rating). Most carry coupons some four points above those of top-rated corporate

The low credit ratings have until recently discouraged Japanese fund managers, who place more importance on avoiding losses than improving returns, analysts said.

There is lots of demand, but you can't stretch for yield like you can in the U.S.," said Cynthia Wong, vice president of Merrill Lynch Capital Markets in New York. "There is a point at which a high yield starts to ecome a deterrent."

risky junk bonds, have spurred strong de-

mand, they said. For example, the second run of Merrill Lynch's HYTS fund, scheduled to close at the end of the month, blends deferred interest bonds, known as DIBs, with U.S. Trea-

The first version of the fund closed at the beginning of September with \$100 million under management.

The Treasury component not only provides income before the DIBs begin to pay coupons, but offsets defaults that might arise in the early stages of the life of the portfolio. Ms. Wong said. The price of Treasury securities often rises

during economic downturns, while many corporate bonds lose value. By building in such a safety component, investment banks have opened up the huge U.S. market in securities issued by medium-

Of the 20,000 U.S. companies with assets greater than \$20 million, only 5 percent are Brothers.

other products, or that concentrate on less rely largely on bank loans for debt financing.

For many of the U.S. companies, the funds are an attractive alternative to bank loans," said a source at Drexel Burnham Lambert (Asia), which plans to launch at least one fund soon.

The funds also undertake credit analysis, of which few Japanese fund managers have

Understanding U.S. firms is particularly hard for foreign investors because of the large number of firms in unique markets, analysts said. For example, Salomon Brothers Asia Ltd.'s TCW High Yield Fund invests only in B- or BB-rated securities with potential to be upgraded to higher ratings. Salomon Brothers closed the fund after

receiving more than twice the targeted

mount from investors. "High-yield is a credit-intensive market and hence some offshore investors prefer a U.S.-based money manager to monitor their portfolios," said Christopher Baine, vice president and product manager at Salomon

Some of the strongest buyers of the highyield funds so far have been Japanese insurance companies. They are allowed to pay dividends only from income, not capital gains, and are attracted to investments that offer a high coupon in return for capital risk.

Japanese leasing companies also have been aggressive buyers because of their large dollar assets and familiarity with the U.S. credit system, analysts said. They noted that the recent downturn in the dollar is not expected to have a significant impact on junk bond fund sales.

Japanese companies that do invest in the funds are usually more willing to take risks, Ms. Wong said. The high returns also provide a cushion against exchange-rate losses.

So far, U.S. firms dominate the market. Morgan Stanley International Ltd. and Prudential Bache Securities (Japan) also recent-ly assembled junk bond funds for sale in

But an analyst at a European investment bank said he did not believe that a Japanese firm could enter the business.

### COPPER: Prices Surge to Record

(Continued from first finance page) copper in New York and London.

This has reduced Comex and London Metal Exchange copper stocks to record lows," Ms. Raptopoulos said.

Comex stocks are now down to only 9,507 tons, she said, adding that these, together with stocks of the London Metal Exchange, were reduced by 35,000 tons in October. Exchange stocks of any commodity However, members of the Arab are considered important because camp do not share the same long- contracts for future delivery are of the period since 1981, copper written against such physical sup-

Aside from the normal increase prices as a long-term proposition in demand for copper after sumthe result of low stocks in the hands of 1,422 tons. Saudi Arabia is in pursuit of dis- of users.

In recent years, copper prices were relatively low and supplies more than ample, two factors that discouraged holding and financing of inventories.

One year ago, for example, the spot Comex copper delivery traded at about 75 cents a pound, or half the present price.

During the period of rampant inflation in 1979-80, the cash price of copper in New York traded as high as \$1.35 a pound. But for most prices have traded between 55 and 80 cents.

Meanwhile, nickel prices have edged ahead after an unexpected refiners and fabricators is largely exchange stocks, to a six-year-low

12 Month
High Low Stock Div. Yld. PE 100s High Low 4 P.M. Cities

(NYT, Reuters)



This list, compiled by the AP, consists of the 1,000 most traded securities in terms of dollar value.

It is updated twice a year. Vio The Associated Press 12 Month: Sign Low Stack Div. Yld. PE 180s High Low 4 P.M. Chiye \_\_\_\_\_31 665 1894 \_\_\_\_\_7 351 1794 \_\_\_\_\_16 667 1395 \_\_\_\_\_6 400 8 \_\_\_\_\_31 2066 1196 18% 18% + ½ 11% 11% -13% 13½ + % 7% 7% - % ### 4% Orbord
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### **BOOKS**

MIND CHILDREN: The Future of Rebot and Human Intelligence

The second secon

By Hans Moravec. 214 pages. \$18.95. Harvard University Press, 79 Garden Screet, Cambridge, Mass.,

INSIDE THE ROBOT KINGDOM: Japan, Mechatronics, and the Coming Robotopia

By Frederik L. Schodt. 256 pages. \$19.95. Kodansha International USA Ltd., 10 E. 53d Street, New York, N.Y. 10022.

Reviewed By Noel Perrin

WHAT are the big changes that Americans discuss in 1988? Well, the most short-term among them talk about the coming elections, and the big political changes that the end of the Reagan era may bring. Others, with a longer or at least a different perspective, discuss the greenhouse effect and holes in the ozone layer, and the big environmental changes that may be coming. Still others ponder the evolving relations between the two sexes and the 20 or 30 ethnic groups that inhabit the United States, and they talk about seviral changes.

United States, and they talk about social change.

Almost no one talks about robots — except maybe as

Almost no one talks about robots — except maybe as something from a movie. And yet robots and the technological changes they will bring with them are likely to affect the future more than politics, sociology, and environmentalism combined.

Two new books illustrate, in very different ways, the vastness of the coming change. One is by a scientist, Hans Moravec of Carnegie Mellon University. His book, "Mind Children: The Future of Robot and Human Intelligence," is downright sensational. In fact, I would guess it to be the most brid book ever published by Harvard University Press.

Here is what Moravec believes. First, robots will soon

Harvard Oniversity rress.

Here is what Moravec believes. First, robots will soon be able to do everything human beings do, only better.

("Soon" to a scientist doesn't mean next week. He's talking about within 50 years.) Second, that they will go on the downers think the will refer to do many things we can't do. Third, that they will take over first Earth and then the universe. "We humans will benefit for a time from their labors, but sooner or later, like natural children, they will seek their own fortunes while we, their aged parents, silently fade away." Fourth, that only sentimental fools will try to resist this change,

since the robots will be so self-evidently superior. And fifth, that we couldn't resist anyway. Even genetic engineering even if we were prepared to try it on the whole race, would get us nowhere. "A genetically engineered superhuman would be just a second-rate kind of robot." Since none of these things has happened yet, it may

seem easy to dismiss Moravec as yet another mad scientist.

That's where the other book comes in Frederik Schodt is a Japanese-speaking journalist who specializes in business affairs. No wild-eyed science here. "Inside the Robot Kingdom" is mainly a sober account of Japanese robots as the spirit in 1989. Schodt penalled in deep of picturing they exist in 1988. School wouldn't dream of picturing robots in spaceships taking over the universe; his concern is their effect on business profitability right now. And the striking thing is that he nevertheless supports Moravec's position and notably the claim that robots are gaining fast on every human ability.

Consider some of the events occurring in Japan right now. There are factories like Fanue and Star Micronics, where robots can and do work completely free of human

where robots can and do work completely free of numan supervision. "We used to have somebody here monitoring the place at night," says a Fanue manager, "but now we just let it run by itself, unmanned."

Japanese robots have also moved out of the factory and onto building sites. They do not yet make good carpenters, but they're great with concrete. The Kajima Corp. has just built one "that can do the work of three placeters with bishes accurage, and quality." That plasterers with higher accuracy and quality." That doesn't mean there won't be human plasterers for years to come. But as miniaturization continues, there will be many kinds of work that only robots can do. Why? Because, as Schodt puts it, humans are "walking filth factories, constantly spewing out hair, particles of skin, and moisture wherever they move, thus contaminating

and moisture wherever they move, thus contaminating the manufacturing process."

It is a far cry, of course, from robot plasterers under human supervising to robots that rule the universe and don't even find the remaining humans worth supervising. Are you skeptical? Be that. But remember also one of Moravec's historical facts. Over the last 40 years the power of computers has increased by a factor of one million, while the power of human beings has remained constant. A computer, of course, is a robot's brain. When the next millionfold increase has occurred, skepticism may come a little harder.

Noel Perrin wrote the entry "Human Impacts" in the new "Encyclopedia of Robotics." He teaches at Dartmouth College. He wrote this for The Washington Post.

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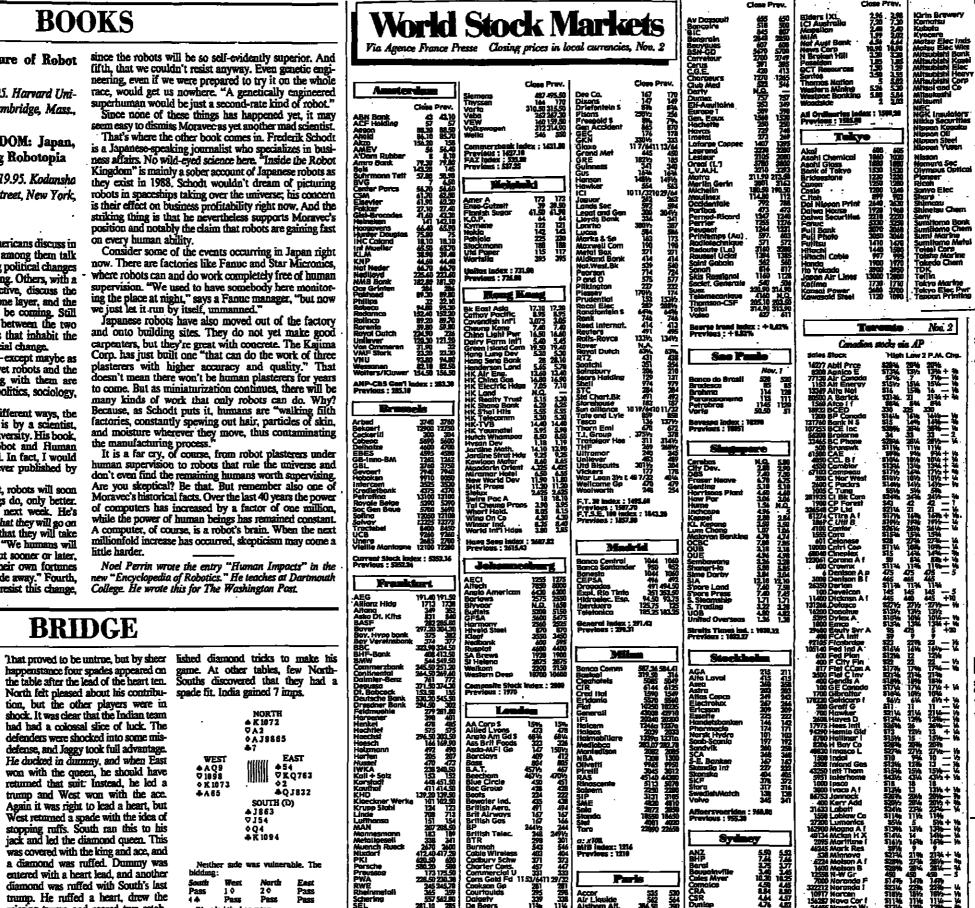
That proved to be unitrue, but by sheer lished diamond tricks to make his

North felt pleased about his contribu-tion, but the other players were in shock. It was clear that the Indian team

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### **World Stock Markets** Via Agence France Presse Closing prices in local currencies, Nov. 2



#### black suit. So Rajesh was confused about the partnership agreement, and the partnership was en route to a possi- a diamond was ruffed. Dummy was ble disaster. South was the Indian star

By Alan Truscott

THE funniest deal in the World Team Olympiad, which ended Oct.

22 in Venice, was perhaps the one shown in the accompanying diagram. It was played in the quarterfinal match between India and Greece, and every-

cial, or possibly short, but it was natu-

ral. In that case the cue-bid was supposed to show at least five cards in each

Jaggy Shivdasani, and he leaped to four

spades in the belief that the dummy

would produce a wealth of black cards.

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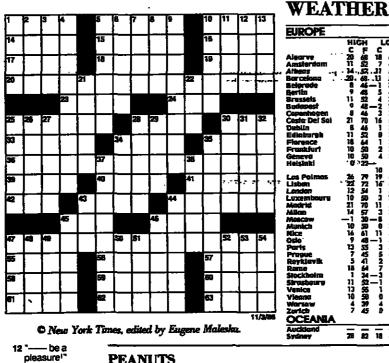
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heraldry 11 Module Solution to Previous Puzzle



PEANUTS

Dear Editor,

**BRIDGE** 

had had a colossal slice of luck. The

defenders were shocked into some mis-

Again it was right to lead a heart, but

West returned a spade with the idea of stopping ruffs. South ran this to his jack and led the diamond queen. This

was covered with the king and ace, and

entered with a heart lead, and another

diamond was ruffed with South's last

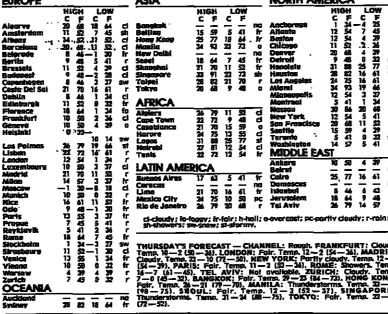
trump. He ruffed a heart, drew the

missing trump and scored two estab-

one was amused except the Greeks. defense, and Jaggy took full advantage. The North player for India Rajesh Dalai, intended his two-diamond hid to be natural. That would have been the case returned that suit. Instead, he led a

if the one-diamond bid had been artifi- trump and West won with the ace.





<u>ASIA</u>

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What is it

NORTH AMERICA

DENNIS THE MENACE

\*TO HIM, THEY'RE NOT SHOES, THEY'RE CHEWS!"

ANDY CAPP

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME
by Harri Arnold and Bob Les **VELDE CROAG** KEBTUC WHAT WAS MICHELANGELO'S FAVORITE DESSERT NAMALY Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as sug-gested by the above cartoon.

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Jumbles: GLORY LINER DABBLE FORGET Answer: What her attempts at cooking brought him— TO A BOIL

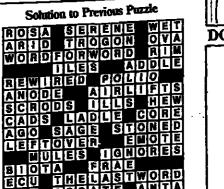
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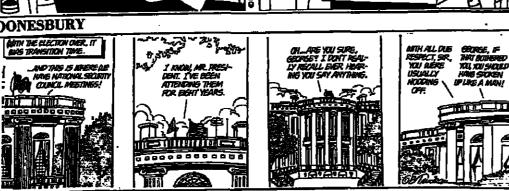
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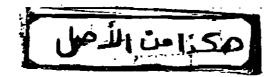






**AWAY** 

GARFIELD YOU KNOW. GARFIELD, WE'RE NOT GETTING ANY YOUNGER MAYBE WE SHOULD START PLANNING FOR OUR FUTURE WHERE ARE RIGHT TO MAKE UP A GROCERY



### **SPORTS**

### Penn State, Neither Pitiful Nor Powerful, Seeks Deliverance

By Sally Jenkins

Washington Post Service
WASHINGTON — In 1938, the year of Parin State's last losing season, Joe Paterno was H and playing stickball in Brooklyn. Howard Hughes set a round-the-world tlight record in a twin-engine Lockheed, Kate Smith introduced a new Irving Berlin song "God Bless America," and eight, maybe 10, million people were out of work. -So a lot of things happened in 1938, but what matters most to people in State Col-

lege. Pennsylvania, where they simply aren't used to bad times, is that last losing record. Fifty years later in this year of 1988, the Nittany Lions of Penn State are grace. threatened with another losing season, hovering in mediocrity at four wins and four losses and wallowing in extreme

Paterno has called a series of soulsearching meetings with his players, many of whom are freshmen and sophomores, and the 61-year-old coach is still trying to in the Fiesta Bowl. They lost only one game break a lengthy streak, winless against the and 1984 they went 8-4-1 and 6-5, only to

He actually gave the Nittany Lions a day off on Monday in an attempt to cure their three-game losing streak, only the third time they have lost this many in a row—it has never reached four—in his 23 years as second year.

"We're young and tired," Paterno said.
"So I can't go in there and rant and rave." They prepare to meet Maryland on Saturday at Beaver Stadium in a game that begins a difficult three-game final stretch. their last chance to avoid historical dis-

"We're just going to try to make it respectable," linebacker Andre Collins said. "If we win these last three it's no longer the

Just two years ago the Nittany Lions is temporary, and let's get out of it right now. Before we confuse anyone else." were national champions, defeating Miami

then going 12-0 in 1986. What has changed so drastically since then is that Penn State

This is a team that lost to Rutgers, Syracuse, Alabama and West Virginia.

The last three weeks have been so miserable that the juniors and seniors who remember the national championship year have called a meeting for Friday, when they will screen the highlights from that season for the younger members.

"It's to get them in the right frame of mind," Collins said, "to understand that the teams that have beaten us usually first losing season in 50 years. It's a great don't. Not even close, It's to say look, this comeback story. A whole different thing." is temporary, and let's get out of it right

figure out just how to talk to them. "Is anything wrong?" he has asked them. "Is something going on?"

over two seasons as they played for the title anything in Oklahoma in twice consecutively, falling to Oklahoma in the Orange Rowl to end at 11-1 in 1985, and 1917. "We're going to be ready to take it to seasons.

Nittany Lions in 23 tries since 1961 and follow up with their 23-1 record over the suffering at 1-30 in the series that dates to next two seasons.

So Paterno won't concede there has been Wisniewski said.

Even with their troubles, on paper the Lions are respectable, averaging 351 yards and 25.5 points a game while defensively they have given up 19.5 points and only 119 yards rushing a game. But the final scores and records have not

reflected those statistics. It should be pointed out that this may

merely be another one of Penn State's cycles. Every five years or so the Nittany Lions lose to someone they shouldn't and flirt with a losing season, which causes observers to wonder if they haven't been

But it usually doesn't take the Nittany Lions long to re-establish themselves. In 1976 they went 7-5, only to rally to 11-1 the next two years in a row. In 1979 they were Maryland is yet another team that could 8-4, but they were 11-1 by 1982. In 1983

out on someone," offensive lineman Steve a shift in the balance of power yet. The last three defeats have come to ranked teams that among them have lost but two games. "I've looked at each game like a learning process, one way or another," he said. "The losses don't bother me quite as much as they bother some other people. I just want to know if we are getting better.

Paterno has been careful not to place the 50-year burden on them, dismissing any reference to it and calling 6-5 not that much better than 5-6. "Tm not going to put that monkey on their backs," he said. But there is no question that the Nittany Lions are conscious of it, particularly since

they have the most difficult part of their schedule remaining, at home against Pitts-burgh on Nov. 12, and then at No. 1 Notre Dame on Nov. 19, and first on the agenda is winning any game at all.
"It wouldn't be the end of the world,"

Collins said. "Failure is never fatal."



Coach Joe Paterno has called some soul-searching meetings.



SHOT TO THE SHINS — Patrick Roy, goalie for the Montreal Canadiens, prepared to meet the pack as Paul MacDermid of the Hartford Whalers pressed the attack. Montreal won the National Hockey League contest, 5-3, on Tuesday in Hartford. Roy handled 32 shots on goal.

### The House That Soccer-Field Fouls Built

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — The guilelessness of the British is a soccer byword. Last Sunday, after four months without televised soccer, millions switched on to a new \$75 million style of home viewing — supposed-ly brimming with new technology. new camera angles, and new intro-

#### **ROB HUGHES**

sion into the players' private minds (ії апу).

Alas, the performance was too boring to disguise. Everton and Manchester produced fierce attrition but dull imagination.

The crux came when Jesper Olsen. United's Danish international vinger, broke clear.

There are never any certainties with Olsen — part of his allure is that he seldom knows what he will do next - but this time he ought to have scored. His legs were taken Ian Snodin, the fouler, was

shown the yellow card but allowed flight of the ball, nine times out of ten denies a score. Thus Snodin killed possibly the

crowning moment. His punishment was water off a duck's back; indeed Olsen also received a yellow card for his seething comments to the

Afterwards Snodin uttered the professional player's justification for so-called professional fouls: "It was something I had to do." Now Snodin hasn't the cunning

of Diego Maradona, whose cheat's handball became the "hand of

Haven't we yet forgotten that? Maradona did it again last month. He helped the ball onto a Napoli ate to score, looked the innocent when Atalanta players protested Maradona had handled, but later Maradona found his tongue. "From the Hand of God to the band of San Gennaro," he mused, referring to the patron saint of Na-

second bar to his medal from the International Federation of Foothall Associations (FIFA) for representing the spirit of fair play.

Snodin, on the other hand, compounds his foul by explaining it."I had no alternative but to bring Olsen down. He looked as though he was going to score and I couldn't

"But there was nothing malicious about it. I didn't hurt him and I didn't intend to. I expected to get booked."

Such is the cynicism bred into players. They don't comprehend or care that their winner-takes-all ethos warps the minds of young-

Snodin obeyed dressing-room law. He possibly feels betrayed by Gordon Taylor, secretary to the English players' union opining that t is time to change the rule.

Taylor suggests that where a goal is denied by a deliberate foul outto line up in the defensive wall side the penalty box, a free-kick which, with no Platini to bend the without the blockading wall be awarded.

Shsh! FIFA's president, Joao Havelange, would have a fit. Has Taylor forgotten that, seven years ago, England's FA made such a proposal and Havelange retorted that rules standing a century need no change?

So England instructed its referees to send off perpetrators of the "professional foul." Red cards plentiful; defenders raised to cheat court where three and a half years began, when cheating no longer after the Heysel Stadium killings paid, to play fair.

In came Havelange with his own or morals; it must "interpret" the forced to carry identity cards. laws in accordance with FIFA in- How does logic stretch from pro

Nowadays, Havelange is promoted as the embodiment of the the ethics of play, once the result again be postponed. principle of universal sport. FIFA ontweighs performance, the slope hands out yellow badges proclaim- is ever downward.

**SCOREBOARD** 

ing "stop fouling — fair play,

Perhaps Taylor should whisper in the presidential ear, then FIFA could seem to lead and not block this necessary change to sporting mentality.

England, after all, is not alone. The cynical foul is universal. And Netherlands' referees, responding to their own society's instruction, doled out 50 yellow cards and two red on the first day of this season.

"Soon it won't be 11 players 'I had no

alternative but to bring Olsen down. He looked as though he was going to score and I couldn't get the

ball. But there was nothing malicious about it. '

Ian Snodin, a fouler.

manager, Jan Brouwer. "It'll be five against five." Either that, or a decent game

That might attract a better class of customer. It might then not have abounded; goals became more to worry about bending rules of

justice awaits to be done. It might not be necessary for tackle from behind. England, he Britain's prime minister to advoremarked, was not guardian to laws cate that all soccer supporters be

ligans? Because once you weaken fund for St. Etienne players will

Eriksson, recently contended that bribery attempts are commonly made to referees before international matches.

Some examples:

• A top Swedish referee, Ulf

• Diego Aguirre, a Uruguayan banned in Greece for doping, has been sold by Olympiakos to Fior-

• Italy's seasonal allegations about illegal betting being behind the slump that cost Naples a title last May got as far as investigating

nagistrates; then silence. • Portugal did relegate Famalico from first division to third for bribing Macedo de Cavaleiros to help in its promotion last season. But should proven crooks be playing anywhere — third division or first?

 In contrast, Hungary five years ago convicted 334 — players, officials, referees, gamblers — for rig-ging matches. The national goalie, Attila Kovacs, was jailed for 10

But the disease needs more surgery. Hungary recently announced its panacea to match fixing eradicate the draw. Any league match that is even after 90 minutes goes to a penalty shoot-out.

Too late. Hungarian police investigating rigged games in 1987 and 1988 have so far arrested a dozen suspects, including Kalman Meszoly, the disciplinarian national team manager until 1983, and Sandor Sallai, its best fullback.

Within the space of five days, Sallai "signed" to move from Honved to Oviedo in Spain, played his 52nd international, and was taken into custody on suspicion of

match fixing.
Confused? The world is. Michel Platini has just taken over as France's national team manager. Presumably his long overdue trial fessional cheats to murderous hoo-

> All bets are off. Rob Hughes is on the staff of the Sunday Times

### Platini Sees **Hard Road** For French

PARIS — The appointment of Michel Platini as chief of France's national soccer team was the nation's only chance to qualify for the 1990 World Cup, the president of the French Football Federation, Jean Fournet-Fayard, said

Wednesday. Platini, 33, who retired from soccer last year after a dazzling career, was named late Tuesday to replace Henri Michel under fire since a l-l draw with Cyprus last month

that put France's World Cup hopes in jeopardy.

"The aim of qualifying is important and urgent," said Fournet-Fayard. "I think Michel (Platini) has a big enough personality to remove a certain number of obstacles around the French team."

Platini knows the difficulties he faces. He wrote in the sports newspaper l'Equipe last week: "Who can seriously believe that replacing Henri Mi-chel would be enough for our national team suddenly to find its way again?"

And in a radio interview Wednesday, he said he expected to be heavily criticized. "But I accepted because I was

asked," he said. "I may enjoy the experience.
I'll be able to say in 18 days whether I like it or not at all. It's a great experience even if it

is very difficult." Platini takes charge immediately as the team prepares for a World Cup qualifier Platini, who has no coach-

against Yugoslavia Nov. 19. ing diploma, is unable to take

on the title of trainer.

#### alties against the school resulted fly from Memphis, Tennessee, to from improper recruiting inducements to a former transfer student, Kansas City in June 1986. Askew used that ticket and did not reim-Vincent Askew, during a 10-day

Ex-Coach Owns Up: Inducements

Of \$1,400 Cost Kansas Its Honor

period in 1986. Brown said in an interview late Tuesday that he was responsible for the inducements, along with for the ticket. Jerry Collins, formerly in broadcast production for Kansas and now in a similar role for the San

Antonio Spurs NBA basketball team, where Brown now coaches; Ralph Light, president of RAL Construction of Kansas City, Kan-The NCAA said an unidentified sas; and Mike Marshall, a former representative of the university's Kansas player who worked in Brown's basketball camp during athletic interests loaned Askew

The NCAA, the governing body of U.S. college sports, placed the Kansas basketball program on three years' probation, which prevents the Jayhawks from defending their national basketball championship It could be extended with eyen stiffer penalties should Kan-

sas commit further violations with-

Brown, the former basketball coa-

The school also must disassociate itself from the backers named by Brown. And the team cannot bring recruits on paid trips to the Kansas campus for a year.

"The saddest thing is that I'm here in San Antonio," Brown said in an interview with the Kansas City Times newspaper. "There's a new coaching staff, and the kids are That really bothers me The

kids at the university who had nothing to do with the allegations can't go to the tournament.' Brown in a televised interview. said a "source close to Vincent

### Askew" was the informant to the -2 Female Players

Are Nominated to Basketball Shrine

New York Times Service NEW YORK - Ann Meyers and Nera White have become the first female players to be nominated for election to the Basketball Hall of Fame. Meyers, a four-time all-Ameri-

can at UCLA, and White, who had an outstanding 15-year career in the Amateur Athletic Union in the they can't bring them on campus 1950s and 1960s, were among 16 for a visit?" Orr said. individuals to pass through the Screening Committee.

Dave Bing Walt Bellamy, Dave Cowens, K.C. Jones, Lenny Wilkens and the late Larry Foust Jack Ramsay, Jack Hartman and and we believe the NCAA commit-Wil Robinson are the coaching tee gave us a fair hearing, we will

The successful candidates will be enshrined May 9, Meyers is married to Don Drys-

Dodger pitcher

ch at the University of Kansas, has identified representative of Kan-violations." acknowledged that the NCAA pen- sas's athletic interests paid \$183 for an airline ticket to allow Askew to burse the Kansas representative.

Askew also received a round-trip ticket to Memphis to visit his sick grandmother. Brown said he paid

"I gave him exactly \$364, which Ditka Suffers a Mild Heart Attack was the price for the round-trip ticket, and we told the NCAA about it." Brown said. "The kid's grandmother, who raised him, passed away a short time later."

\$350 to pay his grandmother's electric bill. It was not repaid. Brown said Collins drove Askew to a store to buy \$231 in clothing. The NCAA said Collins expected Askew to work for him as payment, but Askew did not.

Brown said Marshall bought a hours." \$183 plane ticket for Askew to return to Memphis after Askew said he left his ticket at a hotel. The NCAA found that Alvin Gentry, a former assistant coach, later turned that cost in on an expense account and reimbursed Marshall.

"at least" \$297 for work not actually performed for a company owned by a representative of the university's athletic interests. Brown said the person involved was Light. Finally, Brown, two assistant

The NCAA said Askew was paid

coaches and an unidentified em-ployee of the university gave statements to the university chancellor, Gene Budig, that led Budig to erroneously certify the school's compli-ance with NCAA legislation. The current Kansas basketball coach, Roy Williams, admits he is

angry about the probation but says his team will adapt — and he doesn't want to talk about it. Budig said the school supported Williams.

Collins said: "I'm just sorry it happened." Light would not comment. Marshall could not be reached for comment, nor could The coach at Iowa State, Johnny

Orr, said the prohibition against bringing recruits for a visit next year to Kansas could be "a killer." "How are they going to get somebody to come to their school if

Athletic Director Bob Frederick said he knew the gravity of the The other players who are candi-situation when Kansas received a dates this year are Earl Monroe, preliminary letter of inquiry from the NCAA on May 28, 1987. "Because we believe the universi-

ty effectively presented its case.

not appeal," Frederick said. David Berst, NCAA assistant executive director for enforcement, said he considered the penalty to be dale, the former Los Angeles as lenient as the committee could make it. The infractions report not-

MISSION, Kansas — Larry for Memphis State University. end contended that "violations frown, the former basketball coatransfer student (Askew) who didn't enroll who got around

od," Berst said.

### "The primary concern was the \$1,400 in benefits in a 10-day peri-

# NCAA. Askew eventually played ed that Kansas officials up to the

# SIDELINES

LAKE FOREST, Illinois (AP) - Mike Ditka, the Chicago Bears coach, suffered a mild heart attack after his morning workout Wednesday at the team's training camp and was hospitalized in serious but

Ditka, 49, was given medication for a blocked artery, according to Dr. Jay Alexander, a staff cardiologist at Lake Forest Hospital. "It's too soon to say when he will be back and resuming his duties," Alexander said. "He suggested 48

stable condition.

The Bears president, Mike McCaskey, said after speaking briefly with Ditka that he appeared to be in good spirits. Bryan Harlan, a Bears spokesman, said Ditka suffered the chest



### pains as he was getting dressed. Montana Trade Talk Is Played Down

SANTA CLARA, California (AP) - Coach Bill Walsh of the Sa Francisco 49ers has dismissed reports of a possible trade of quarterback Joe Montana, calling the talk "ridiculous."

Walsh's decision to start Steve Young for a second straight week had spurred Montana to say Monday that he felt the 49ers were perhaps ready "The trading deadline passed weeks ago," Walsh said Tuesday, "It's

Sabo of Reds Gets NL Rookie Prize NEW YORK (AP) - Chris Sabo of the Cincinnati Reds was named winner of the Jackie Robinson National League Rookie of the Year award by the Baseball Writers Association of America on Tuesday. The third baseman batted .271, hit 11 home runs and drove in 44 runs for the Reds, who finished second in the NL West. He received 79 points

#### and 11 first-place votes. First baseman Mark Grace of the Chicago Cubs was second with 61 points and right-hander Tim Belcher of the Los Angeles Dodgers was third with 35.

Frost Defeats Beck in Golf 'Chip-Off' TUCSON, Arizona (AP) - David Frost, a South African, made \$240,000 Tuesday by defeating Chip Beck in a "chip-off" to win the Shootout Championship, the climax to a season-long series of shootouts held in connection with regular PGA Tour events. Frost won the ninehole contest at the Ventana Canyon Golf Club.

### For the Record

Doug DeCinces, 38, the former California Angels third baseman who spent last season playing for the Yakult Swallows in Japan, has announced his retirement from baseball. (LAT) The World Boxing Council has agreed to review tapes of Saturday's

lightweight title unification bout between Julio Cesar Chavez and Jose Luis Ramirez, then decide whether to order a rematch. Chavez defeated Ramirez by decision after the referee halted the bout following an accidental head butt that left Ramirez bleeding, Stefan Edberg, ranked No. 3 in the world, was upset by Italian Paolo Cane, 4-6, 6-3, 6-1, in the second round of the Stockholm Open and then

spoke of being tired of tennis. "I don't enjoy tennis enough to win

anymore, and that is something I have never felt before," said Edberg.

"Maybe a long breather wouldn't be such a bad idea."

### FOOTBALL

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7 5 2 0 42 Corter, Minn. PAT FG LG Pts 19-19 22-25 49 85 Andersen, N.O. 22-22 17-21 53 73 Lonsford, Roms

### HOCKEY

**National Hockey League Standings** WALES CONFERENCE 16-7-7—30. Los Angeles Quebec 1 0 9—1 Tonelli (2), Gretzky (11), Robifollie (10); Division
2 3 17 47 31
6 2 12 48 54
7 1 11 45 48
6 0 10 44 44
6 0 10 44 69 Philodelphia 9 2 8—2 New Jersey 1 1 1—3 Shanahan (3), O'Callahan (3), Loiseile (2); Karr (7), Howe (3), Shahs on goal; Philadel-phia (on Burke) 7-6-11—24; New Jersey (on Hexhall) 8-11-6—25. Weshington 9 1 2 0—3
Detroit 1 0 2 0—3
Gallont (3), Sharples 2 (3); Hunter (3),
Franceschefft (1), Gartner (5), Shofts an soat:
Washington (on Honlon) 9-7-6-2—24; Detroit (an Molarchuk) 10-6-7-2—25. CAMPBELL CONFERENCE N.Y. (signoers 9 b 1—1 Ellett (5), McBain (5), Howerchuk 2 (5), Hunter (1), Steen (2), Elynuik 2 (4); LaFon-toine (7), Shots on east; Windipeg (on Smith) 6-13-10—31; New York (on Reddick) 13-6-16— 35.

### TRANSITION

BASEBALL American League
OAKLAND--Will not exercise the option for
1989 on Glenn Hubbord, second baseman.

National Basketball Association CHARLOTTE-Walved Larry Springs, for-CLEVELAND—Wolved Bruce Douglas, HOUSTON—Waived Jim Grandhalm, far-

ward, NEWJERSEY—Walved Derreck Hamilton and Anthony Bowle, guards.
PHILADELPHIA—Waived Andre Spencer, terward, and David Henderson, guard.
PHOENIX—Waived Radney Johns, guard.
Put Steve Kerr, guard, and Winston Crite. forward, on intured list. UTAH—Welved Scott Roth, forward, and Marty Simmons and Billy Denovon, guards.

FOOTBALL Mattenal Football League GREEN BAY—Signed Aubrev Ma vide receiver. Waived Albert Bell, wide receiver.

KANSAS CITY—Signed Dee Hordison.

injured reserve.
PHOENIX-Put Val Sikohema, kick returner, on injured reserve. Re-signed Derrick McAdoo, running back. -Waived Ben Thomas, demon. Signed Roland Putzler, de-

### SOCCER

WORLD CUP QUALIFYING European Group 1 in 1 Greece 8 rk 1, Bulgaria 1

27-27 13-18 47 44 GERMAN FIRST DIVISION

# Martinot 4 1 8—3 McPhee (3), Corson (8), Lenieux (7), Kaana (2), Walter (4); Babych (1), Tiopett (4), Young (3), Shets en goel; Montreal (on Roy) 1)-7-14—32,

### SEATTLE—Put Patrick Hunter, corner-back on injured reserve, Signed David Hollis, back-on improved defensive back. HOCKEY

Netional Hockery League
EDMONTON—Claimed Crois Redmand,
defensemen, off waivers from New York
Rangers. ATLANTA-Signed Russ Nixon, me to a one-year contract. BASKETBALL LOS ANGELES—Called up Mark Fitzpat

rick, socile, from New Haven, American Hockey Leogue. Sent Ken Bourngariner, de-fensemen, and Poul Guay, right wing, to New MINNESOTA—Traded Don Beaupré, goalie, to Washington for Cloudle Scremin, de-fensemen. Traded Richard Zemiek, right wing, to Pittsburgh for the rights to Rob Gaudreau, forward. NEW JERSEY—Called up Anders Carls-

son, center, from Utica, American Hockey League. Sent Chris Cichocki, right wing, to Jilco. N.Y. RANGERS—Cloimed Ken Hammond. riensemon, off wolvers from Edmonton. COLLEGE

COLORADO—Suspended J.J. Flannigan, ialibock, for one game following his arrest for misdemeanor assault and menacine. nisdemeanor assault and menacing. EAST CAROLINA—Art Baker, fo EASI CAROLINA—Art Baker, football couch, reskined, effective Nov. 19, to become director of the personal development program for student-athletes on Feb. 1. INDIANA—Suspended Tom Belyard, puner-quarterback, indefinitely for breaking salety. Put Brign Jazwiak, guard, on injured

> LOUISIANA STATE-Suspended Torum inson, nose goord, for violating foo team rules. SOUTHERN CALIFORNIA—Named Hillllard Summer and Yvette Bates assistant women's track asaches.
> TENNESSEE—Dismissed Etvin Brown, senior forward, from basketball leam for disci-

### BASKETBALL

**NBA Exhibition Result** 

L.A. Clippers 110. Detroit 104

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### **ART BUCHWALD**

### A Political Adoption

WASHINGTON — Every political campaign manager son relationship like that in the white House. Was it hard selling it week before Election Day. George to Bush?" Bush's people are no exception. I ve known Rovere for ages. He is one of the best political handlers will see the warm, compassionate

in the business, and except for getting the date of Pearl Harbor wrong, he has never missed kicking the ball through the goal

We were sitting in the bar and he said, "I suppose you're wondering if We're going to pull a rabbit out

Buchwald of the hat." I replied, "I don't believe a newspaperman should inquire into a politician's business."

"We intend to take care of the Quayle problem once and for all," "I'm ready if you are," I told

Rovere looked around the room and then said, "Bush is going to adopt Dan Quayle as his son." "Before the election?" I asked. The news will wipe Dukakis off the networks. He won't be able to

"I understand the publicity value, but why else would Bush want to adopt Quayle?"

in Butte, Montana.'

get a sound bite on a cable station

"To silence the critics once and for all. They will no longer be asking why Bush chose Quayle as his vice president. The answer will be obvious. It's because Quayle is his

### Maps Suggest Origin Of British Antiquity

LONDON - The discovery of two 17th-century drawings sug-gests Britain's most ancient major monument may originally have lain at the center of a gigantic cross.

The maps of the 5,500-year-old Avebury Stone Circle in southern England show four concentric circles at the center of a huge cross, which may have led out to four avennes and linked the monument with other ancient sites. The plans were found recently in the Royal Society Archives.

"Not very. We explained to him will see the warm, compassionate side of Bush that he has been hid ing since the campaign started. Also, this allows George to deal directly with the President Quayle issue. When people see them to-gether as father and son, it will make the country feel less nervous that Quayle is a heartbeat away from the White House." "Does Quayle want to be adopt-

"He doesn't mind, provided the Bush people don't assign handlers to him to tell him how he should

"This has the makings of a news story. When are you going to an-

nounce it?" "In a day or two. We want to get Barbara Walters to film the adoption ceremony with Ronnie and Nancy holding the Bible. When the press asks him why, Bush will say he decided to go ahead with it be-

cause Quayle was the most quali-fied son a president could have." "It's good," I said, "and it's good because it's true. I have nothing but admiration for the way you people have handled this campaign. And having Bush adopt the vice-presi-dential candidate as his son is the final stroke of genius. When did

you decide about this?" Rovere ordered another drink.
"The trick in politics is to do the unexpected. When Quayle's military record was exposed, everyone expected Bush to drop him. We decided to have him adopt Dan instead, because no one could complain if a father didn't want his son to go to war."

"What puzzles me is that with the polls showing Bush so far ahead, why would George want another son?"

"Because although he has several of his own, there is nobody quite

like Dan Quayle."

"J. Danforth Quayle Bush has a nice ring to it," I told Rovere.

He said, "The adoption won't affect the true believers, but when the undecideds see George carrying Quayle on his shoulders, they'll be so moved that they will give Bush a landslide."

# An Unlikely Abbess in Serbia

By Henry Kamm

New York Times Service

GRADAC, Yugoslavia —

This reminds me of my

riding country, said the tall, stern Englishwoman, looking over the verdant mountains and dates of this remote corner of southern Serbia, miles from the nearest paved road. "I grew up among horses."

"Some day I want to ride to Studenica on a horse," she added. "But Father Julijan won't let me until he can ride there with me." Archimandrite Julijan is a 70year-old Serbian Orthodox monk, as unlikely to take a 30-mile (50-kilometer) cross-country ride to the most famous of Serbia's medieval monasteries as he is to allow her to do so. And since he is the Englishwoman's ecclesi-astic superior, the ride will probably not take place.

However the upper-class English Mother Maria remains in speech and bearing — a fact much remarked upon by the men and women of this rustic Balkan village — a devoted Serbian Orthodox nun, and the future ab-bess of a beautifully restored

13th-century monastery. Mother Maria - her former name has vanished beyond recall, she says - was chosen by her bishop to restore life to the monastery now that its stones have

architectural rarity. It blends, as does no other church in Serbia, the styles of Byzantine and French Romanesque design. The monastery was inspired by Queen Helen, wife of King Uros, who ruled Serbia from 1243 until 1276. She was a French princess from the House of Aniou and a oiliar of the Roman and Orthodox churches, praised by popes and Orthodox archbishops alike.

The symbolism of meeting an Orthodox nun who is a Western convert — and, even more apt, from a family with French roots and fluent in French - persuaded the diocesan prelate, Bishop Stefan, to assign Mother Maria to return religious life to the monastery of the Angevin queen.

I spoke one unguarded sentence, literally," Mother Maria nuns, after four or five years here said. "And from that the entire



Mother Maria, pictured with Archimandrite Julijan, will be abbess of a restored monastery.

For the English nun, who says she is "past 50," the "thing" probably means that she will spend years, perhaps all her life, on an isolated mountainside bere. She will be functioning in Serbian, a language that she has mas-tered but that is not her own, and performing chores of housekeep-ing and gardening, although Brisbeen put together again.

The Gradac Monastery is an tol University degrees in theology and philology prepared her for

less menial tasks. . At present, she and Father Julijan are working with the masons and carpenters who are building the house next to the monastery in which the nuns and the archimandrite, the supervisor of the monastery, will live. Mother Maria does the cooking and gardening, when she is not doing heavier work. After a church feast, when it is time to ring the bells hanging within the scaffolding for a future bell tower, it is the tall English-

She uttered her fateful sentence, Mother Maria recalled, as she was preparing to return to London, where she belonged to a community of Russian Orthodox translating Serbian texts into English. The bishop asked her been lost in the Western world."

woman who did the job.

whether she would take on the task, and she replied, "My heart is not totally closed to it." Within two days, she said, word was out that she had accepted, and "I was

Within Eastern Orthodoxy, transfer from one national church to another is a formality. The nun rejects any thought that she is making a sacrifice of her life and talents. This is monastic obedience," she said. Alluding to Serbia's centuries

under Ottoman rule, which have left strong traces, she explained: "From an enlightened English background, I have moved into Turkish society. A woman takes two steps back in every circumstance. And still I am here and enjoying it."

hen she translated her remark on male domination, Father Julijan said teasingly. "I don't think you have properly un-derstood the situation." Yet Mother Maria is far from a feminist. "Women are in the world to serve men," she said. "We are not inferior, in any way. But we have different functions in the world. Men are the heads, women the heart. I think this is the natural balance of the sexes, which has

It was such thinking and a re-vulsion against "modernism" that led Mother Maria, who had been an Anglican nun and convent-school teacher for 13 years, to convert in 1973. "I go to the Greek roots, being a philologist," she said. "Orthodoxy is 'right glorifying, or right belief. The Western church has stripped off so much that is part of the heri-tage of the faith, far too much. The dogma has been pared. The

Orthodox church holds the de-posit of the faith, while modern-ism blew through the Western church." Mother Maria was first sent to Yugoslavia by her Anglican superiors in an ecumenical gesture Within two years I knew I could not remain outside Orthodoxy,"

she said The people of Gradac know nothing of the spiritual passage Mother Maria traversed to come to their hillside, but they accept her with evident love.

"We are so grateful she gave up her own faith to come here," said Milica Radivojevic, an elderly farm woman and keeper of the keys to the monastery until the living quarters are completed and the new abbess and her nuns

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### **PEOPLE**

### The Yorks' Scary Adieu

drew was preparing to set sail on the HMS Edinburgh when the steel wharf. The cable then struck the side of the destroyer a few feet from where the prince was standing on the destroyer's lower deck. The duke and duchess were winding up a bicentennial visit to Australia. The prince is to return to England in December. The duchess flew back to London to rejoin their baby, Beatrice.

Christopher Jasmey, an Ameri-can artist, has installed a light-scnsitive computer synthesizer in the St. Augustin Metro station in Paris to enable commuters to make their own music on the way to work. Janney has commuters create their own "interactive sound environ-ment" by waving at each other across the platforms. Janney, an artist-in-residence at the Massa-chusetts Institute of Technology, transformed Rome's Spanish steps last year into a munical staircase.

Christina Crawford has written a book, "Survivor," on her work with children's services to answer the critics who condemned her portrayal of her screen-idol mother, Joen Crawford, as an abosive ty-rant in "Mommie Dearest." The author said she's skeptical about society's attitude toward child

King Hussein, 53, a smoker for more than 10 years, is the latest recruit in a nationwide anti-smoking campaign in Jordan. The Arabic-language daily, Sawt al-Sha'ab, said the king told the newspaper's staff recently that he had decided to quit smoking "once and for all."
A palace official confirmed the report. Last month the health ministry prohibited smoking in public

Kathleen (Koo) Stark, the New York-born actress who had a much-publicized relationship in 1982 with Prince Andrew, has sucd The Sanday People in London for

The Duke and Duckess of York December 1985 that Stark secretly escaped injury when a steel cable dated the prince after her marriage. snapped above their heads as they Stark said the report was untrue waved good-bye at Fremantie Harand spoiled her hopes of reconciliabor in Perth, Australia. Prince An- tion with her husband, Timothy Jefferies, who left her in November the HMS Edinburgh when the steel. 1985 after 16 months of marriage, mooring cable lashed whip-like Robert Maxwell, owner of the above his wife, the former Serah Kerguson, who was standing on a hams Newspapers Ltd., denied the alleged defamation.

> Mickey Mouse will not become a United Nations ambassador, but the world body will recognize him. with a special award as "an emissary of goodwill to the world's childrea" on the eve of Mickey's 60th birthday. There had been discussion about possibly making Mickey an ambassador but the idea was

Carl Sandburg may be remem-bered as the author of such serious works as his biography of Abraham Lincoln, but a new book, called "Fables, Foibles and Foobles" shows a silly side to the Pulitzer Prize winning writer. George Hen-drick, an English professor at the University of Illinois in Champaign, said the stories were stored with other Sandburg papers in an Asheville, North Carolina, bank vanit after his death in 1967. After Sandburg's oldest daughter, Mar-garet, introduced Hendrick to the material in 1982, he proposed tolo put them into a book.

Sir Vehadi Mendin has helped to start an arts festival in London in honor of artists who perished during World War I. The aim of Armistice Festival is to bring together enemies and allies to mourn poets, musicians and painters who were killed in action, the violinist Menuhin said on BBC television. He will conduct a symphony by the French composer Alberic Magazud, who died in 1914, two years before Menuhin was born.

Queen Sofia of Spain celebrated her 50th birthday Wednesday, but joked that she does not like birthdays "and even less that the whole world knows I'm turning 50." The; Greek-born queen, who married! King Juan Carlos I in Athens in 1962, said she is "surprised that 26 years have gone by already and we are here in Madrid, happy, and with healthy children."

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